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VOL. XI NO. 298 BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd Dec.	Kashmir ...		8,963
29th ,,	Dongola ...	Mongolia *	16,385
5th Jan.	Mantua † ...		10,902
12th ,,	Kaisari ...		11,430
	Hind X ...		
19th ,,	Plassy ...		7,393
26th ,,	Dongola ...	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta ...		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X ...		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa † ...		10,041
23rd ,,	Dongola ...	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua ...		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X ...		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia ...		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @ ...	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I- ...		11,430
	Hind ...		
5th April	Naldera X ...		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha ...	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa ...		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola ...	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia ...		11,089
3rd May.	Plassy ...	China X ...	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua ...		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola ...	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia ...		7,622
31st ,,	Plassy ...	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminate voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
28th Dec. ...	Matiana ...	8,965
11th Jan. ...	Domala ...	8,441
25th ,, ...	Mashobra ...	3,324
8th Feb. ...	Dalgoma ‡ ...	5,800
22nd ,, ...	Morvada ...	8,193
7th March	Mandala ...	8,246
21st ,, ...	Dumana ...	8,600
4th April ...	Manela ...	8,303
18th ,, ...	Matiana ...	8,965
2nd May...	Domala ...	8,441
16th ,, ...	Mashobra ...	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

28th Dec.	Morea ...		10,911
15th January	Soudan †	...	6,696
25th ,,	Naldera	...	15,993
22nd Feb.	China	...	7,952
18th March	Soudan †	...	6,696
24th April	Sicilia †	...	6,813

† Proceed as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Dec.	BANDRA ...	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
21st ,,	VARELA ...	Busreh via K'chi.
22nd ,,	CHAKLA ...	Karachi viaK'war
24th ,,	VITA ...	Karachi viaK'war
26th ,,	KAROA ...	East & S. Africa.
29th ,,	COLABA ...	Colombo, Madras and Calcutta
30th ,,	GAIRSOPPA ...	Tuticorin,Colombo and Rangoon

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Telephone No. 1230

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	5303	28 Nov.	21 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikr 'a	6083	16 Dec.	2 Jan.
Baron Cawdor	A. Baltime	5864	19 Dec.	Early Jan.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan.
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departur.
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	26th Nov.	10th Dec.
Aades Maru	Y. Miyabara	7772	14th Dec.	28th ,,
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	25th ,,	8th Jan.
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	29th ,,	12th ,,
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	9th Jan.	23rd ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
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Phone No. 2150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

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Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
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Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
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DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Saving Bank, Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
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FORD OWNERS in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Kathiawar, Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir, to furnish us with their names and addresses together with their engine number.
Envelopes, containing the information should be marked "COMPETITION." They will not be opened until Monday, December 24th, 1923, when the writers of the first three thus opened will receive, free of charge, a MOORE, two-speed Gear attachment, valued at Rs. 250, provided that, at the time of writing, they are bona fide Ford Owners.
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Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/5-
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Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
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Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
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A R9263

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, permanent post if work satisfactory, Madrasee preferred. Apply to LUKMANJI EBRAHIMJI, 190 Nagdevi Street.
A R9278

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MANIFEST CLERK, import and export. Must be experienced man. Apply personally. FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL AND CO. LTD., Home Street.
A 18441

WANTED—A trained SALUTRI or VETERINARY DRESSER, those with elementary knowledge of English preferred. Apply to Dr. VAKHARIA, W.M. Wodehouse Road, Fort.
A R9277

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for a known Mill in Bombay. Only experts need apply with copies of testimonials stating salary to Box No. 9934 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18415

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENT and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

WANTED For the Baroda Maternity and Child Welfare League:—(1) A SECRETARY on Rs. 100-5/1-150 per month; (2) A LADY HEALTH VISITOR on Rs. 75-5/2-100 per month plus Rs. 30 per month as Carriage allowance. (3) A fully trained Nurse and MIDWIFE on Rs. 55-5/2-75 per month. Apply with testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the League.
A 18429.

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WANTED—SITUATION by a young energetic Mahomedan Matriculate, strong in English and Mathematics. Apply Box No. 9930, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9252

AN UNDER-GRADUATE, Master in Persian seeks private TUITIONS. Please apply with full particulars to Box No. 9935 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9262

A Competent WEAVING MASTER seeks SITUATION, salary moderate, excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 9939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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C C18394

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C C18404

TO BE LET—In a building, nearing completion at the junction of Bapty Road, and Duncan Road, three spacious BLOCKS on ground floor, specially suitable for showrooms, restaurants and stores, etc., and such similar nine ones on first, second and third floors, suitable for clubs, offices, boarding-houses and hotels, etc. All necessary constructional conveniences made to our expense. For particulars apply personally to MEGHJI VALABHDASS, Vallabh Bag, Ghatkoper.
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"CASTLE BRAND"
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THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

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10. And have been for twenty years.
11. Made at our own STANDARD works
12. World's best equipped heald works
13. Result smooth Healds for easy weaving
14. Healds are only one item of Textile ties
15. A new word meaning Textile Stores
16. Trade Mark T T T which means Taxtilaties
JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LD.,
(Late Weaving Supplies Ltd.)
Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Agents. The Sizing Materials Co.
T

GAIN YOUR OBJECT—By presenting a suit length (7½ yds. by 24 in.) of our Best Kashmir Donegal Tweeds of Soft Natural Wool for Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yds) Rs. 9. Very smart and respectable. Satisfaction sure. Black, Snuff or Khaki Putties Rs. 2/12/- per pair. Hand-picked pure Saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Packing and postage free from 24th December up to 1st January. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar.
T R9169

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T R8839

IDEAL X'MAS GIFT—HAND EMBROIDERY MACHINE—Rupees six only, simple and useful, order to-day. STANLEY BROTHERS, 16, Umarkhadi, Bombay.
T R9276

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MRS. E. WINDUS VALUABLE FURNITURE, etc., of 2 dining 2 drawing and 8 bed rooms will be sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 23rd and MONDAY, the 24th December each day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel by BENNETT & CO. See Auction advertisement.
T R9281

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Sunday Chronicle.

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R9092

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

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R R9275

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E R9279

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AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CALLED "DADY BATLIBHOY TERRACE" SITUATE AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD AND CUMBALLA HILL ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 20th day of Dec. 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by public auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Proving Executrix and Executors of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla the deceased mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Dady Limji Batlibhoy in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under Indentures of mortgage dated the 6th day of September, 1917 and of Further Charge dated the 2nd December 1918 and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor Mr. Dady Limji Batlibhoy of the one part and the said mortgagee Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground situate lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (453) four hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 406, New No. 2290 Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 2/7066 together with the messuage tenements and bungalow standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3395, 3395 (3) and Street No. 61 B, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Muncherjee Rustomjee Behllihomjee and on or towards the West by the property of Maneckjee Dorabjee Butcher and which said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Executors and Executrix of the said deceased mortgagee Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th December, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

Under instructions from R. D. Harrison, Esq., Auditor B.B. & C.I. Railway, MISTRY AND CO., will sell by public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6, Walkeshwar Road, next to Taher Mahal, Chowpatty Sea Face, made-to-order high class household dining, drawing and bed room furniture by well-known makers, such as sliding dining table, dining room chairs, side boards, dinner wagons, one complete set of Canteen cutlery in case, drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield suites, book stands, file cabinets, silver show cases, ornaments, hat stands, teapoys, one Cabinet Gramophone, with Records, complete set of Bed room furniture, Chinaware, Brassware, Rich Electro-plated wares.

Sale to commence at 2-30 p.m.

Catalogue will be printed, and the property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1923.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
Telephone No. 1288.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CHUBBS & GODREJ SAFES.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort.

By order of the Western India Transport Co. Ltd.
1 Safe by Godrej size 60 by 30 with stand.
By order of the Banks concerned.
1 English Safe by Chubb size 36 by 26.
1 Safe by Godrej size 48 by 28 with stand.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
WITH
GRAND PROGRAMME
ROYAL BAHADUR CIRCUS.

Under the auspices of
THE ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND HEALTH LEAGUE
and under the Special Patronage of
THE HON'BLE MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR C. I. E., O. B. E.
on
Friday 21st Dec. 1923
9-15 p. m.
at
Govalia Tank Road.
40 STAR ARTISTES
and with well trained
LIONS, TIGERS, HORSES, GOATS, etc.

TICKETS.

Box for four	.. ..	Rs. 15/-
Box Seat	.. ..	Rs. 4/-
Reserves seat	.. ..	Rs. 3/-
I Class	.. ..	Rs. 2/-
II Class	.. ..	Rs. 1/2/-
III Class	.. ..	As. 12/-
IV Class	.. ..	As. 9/-

R. N. SHATE, *Proprietor.* P. CHANDRAM, *Gen. Manager.*

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, arm and armless chairs, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, carpets, brass and iron beds crockery, glassware, rich platedware etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Daver House Opp. Empress Cinema, Lamington Road, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, table arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumb-waiters and crockery stand, rich carpets, Electric fans and lamps drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets, ice box, writing tables, silver show case, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of late Mr. H. F. Daver.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SALT MERCHANTS AND OTHERS TO BUY SALT PANS, PROPERTIES, BUNGALOWS AND HOUSES, BHATTY FIELDS AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND.

Auction Sale of the Insolvent's right, title and interest in the Salt Pans, Properties, Dwelling Houses and Bungalows, including one very valuable bungalow, opposite Moti Masjid in Uran, and Bhatty Fields, and vacant pieces of land at Pen, Panvel, Uran, Sheva and Karanja Talukas in the Colaba District

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.
No. 29 of 1922.

Haji Mahomed Valad Mahomed Abdoolla Bhaijee ..... An Insolvent.
G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Ag. Official Assignee ..... Petitioner.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the abovenamed Insolvent Hajee Mahomed Valad Mahomed Abdulla Bhaijee and in pursuance of Orders of the Insolvency Court dated the 6th day of September 1922, the 5th day of September, 1923, and the 13th day of December, 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in the undermentioned properties, salt pans and vacant pieces of land free from incumbrances.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

(1) All the 1.895 salt pans situate in the Talukas of Panvel, Uran, Sheva and Karanja in the Colaba District.

(2) All the twenty-one immoveable properties consisting of land, houses and bungalows situate in different villages.

For a complete description of the said properties and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th December, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMA
THIRD WEEK!
Further nine fresh parts;
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
A Comedy in the Programme.
TO-DAY 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
IMPORTANT NEWS!
For the convenience of our patrons going out of Bombay during the Xmas Holidays, the FINAL INSTALMENT of this serial will be screened ONLY FOR FOUR DAYS from
TO-MORROW-FRIDAY 21st to MONDAY 24th
Both days inclusive.
THE WHOLE SERIAL
will be reshown as under:—

TUESDAY	25th—Episodes	1-2 and 3.
WEDNESDAY	26th—Episodes	4-5 and 6.
THURSDAY	27th—Episodes	7-8 and 9.
FRIDAY	28th—Episodes	10-11 and 12.

Purchasers of THREE Tickets of the Second and Higher Classes AT THE SAME TIME for the First Three Instalments will be ADMITTED FREE for the Fourth Instalment on Friday 28th Inst.

NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.)

Mr. GANPATRAO BODAS WILL ACT IN BOTH THE PERFORMANCES.
ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES FOR BOMBAY CHRISTMAS!
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
FOUNDED BY THE LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
PRESENTS
MANAPMAN
BY Mr. K. P. KHADILKAR
on TUESDAY the 25th December 1923 at 8 P.M. Sharp (S.T.)
and
on THURSDAY the 27th December 1923 at 3 P.M. (noon)
IN THE
BALLIWALA GRAND THEATRE
Dhairyadhar—Mr. Pendharkar; Laxmidhar—Mr. Bodas; Bhamini—Mr. Chapekar
Plan is opened in the New Imperial Theatre (Novelty Cinema, Grant Road Tram Terminus) and Tickets can be purchased there from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 8 P.M. on Thursday the 20th and on the following days.
PROPRIETORS. PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR

Excelsior Theatre
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 p. m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In his latest 4 Reel Comedy
"THE PILGRIM."

Empire Theatre
To-day at 6-30. 8-15 & 10 p. m.
POLA NEGRI
In "The Last Payment."

Empress Theatre
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."
FOURTH CHAPTER.

Under the Patronage of the Gaikwar of Baroda.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Saturday 22nd Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
ASHA NIRASHA
Special for X' Mas Holiday
Sunday 23rd Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p.m. noon (S. T.)
DRAUPADI
Monday 24th Dec. 1923 2-30p.m. noon (S.T.)
EKACHPYALA
Tuesday 25th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p.m. noon (S. T.)
MANAPMAN
Wednesday 26th Dec. 1923 at 2-30 p. m. noon (S. T.)
SAUBHADRA
Manager
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
FOUNDED BY
LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
AMRAOTI:— GANESH THEATRE.
Saturday 22nd Dec. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI-
MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Proprietors.—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

IMPERIAL
Commences
To-night and during this week
First Instalment
(Six parts) of
A Super Indian Serial
"PATNI PRATAP"
"PATNI PRATAP"
"PATNI PRATAP"
produced by
MADAN THEATRES LIMITED
featuring
Miss Patience Cooper
in the duel role of twin sisters:
The action never fails for an instant and the story holds its interest from start to finish:
Daily 4 Shows:—
5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P. M.
Sat. & Sunday Extra Shows 3-30
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.
Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s
Latest Production
A QUARREL-GAME OF NARAD
OR
RAMA MARUTI YUDDHA.
One of the most interesting episodes from Ramayan. See how Hanooman prepared to fight the Lord—and how the Lord deprived him of all his power.
Time—Rates—As Usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla
Presents
THE FINAL INSTALMENTS
of
OREGON TRAIL
Universal's Latest Chapterplay
With
ART ACCORD
A Selected Comic in the programme.
Time—Rates—As Usual.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL which will be in force for 12 months, beginning on the 20th December, 1923, is now ready.

Copies of the complete Roll can be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rs. 21 per copy between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (B.T.) on Saturdays and 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on other days except Sundays and Holidays.

Spare copies of each separate ward Roll are also available at Rs. 3 per copy.

(Sd.) H.B. CLAYTON
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 19th December, 1923.
C18439

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

(Including the Holkar State and the Scindia Neemuch State Rys.)

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

AN ADDITIONAL TRAIN to mail timinge carrying 2nd and 3rd class passengers, holding mail tickets only for Ahmedabad, Kathiawar and Rajputana, will leave Colaba at 7-20 p.m. on SATURDAY, 22nd arriving Ahmedabad at 7-5 a.m. on SUNDAY, 23rd.

This train will not stop at Grant Road.

F.J.H. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th Dec. 1923.
C C18413

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of the JAM MFG. CO. LTD., is to be sold ready, the tenders of which will be accepted at the Co's Office No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, till Friday, the 28th instant accompanied with deposit of Rs. 500.

R9264

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—9 MICROSCOPES by Swift Beck, etc. Some complete with 3 objectives (1/12in. oil) and moveable stage from Rs. 250.

Apply GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORE DEPOT, Byculla.

18377

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS CONCESSION TICKETS 1923.

RETURN JOURNEY TICKETS at 1 1/3 fares will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers for distances over 100 miles and at 1½ fares to Intermediate class passengers for distances over 50 miles during the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays. For periods of availability, etc. see the Notices exhibited at stations.

F.J.H. SIEVWRIGHT
Ag: General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December, 1923.
18358

THE ALLIANCE COTTON NMAUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 73, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1923.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By the order of the Board of Directors,
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 28th November, 1923.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th December 1923 to 29th December, 1923, (both days inclusive).

C18257

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE

LOST

A servant (NATHURAM GORBUS) of the undersigned has LOST on Wednesday, the 19th December, 1923, at about 12-15 p.m. on the road between the Princess Street and Barbhaya Street the following Currency Notes:—

WD/5 47464 for Rs. 1,000.
WD/5 58217 for Rs. 1,000.
WD/4 13230 for Rs. 1,000.
SD/27 71660 for Rs. 100.
SD/44 95836 for Rs. 100.

Any finder of the said notes will be paid a reward of Rs. 200.

NIKARAM PARMANAND.
Barbhaya Street, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (India) Ltd., announce that they will be moving their office to their own building on the 29th December, 1923. Their address from that date will be:—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (India) Ltd.,
St. Helen's Court,
40, Ballard Estate,
Post Box No. 193, Bombay.

18430

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Calcutta, 5th December, 1923.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1924 to WEDNESDAY, 16th January, 1924, both days inclusive.

W. B. HUNTER,
S. A. H. SITWELL
Managing Governors.

18333

NOTICE.

ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 15453 for one Bonus share issued to Mr. KANJI DWARKADAS by the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and handed over by the said Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas to Mr. J. L. Ainsworth of Messrs. Gill & Co., Bombay, against purchase of the original share in connection with which the said bonus share was issued is missing and cannot be traced.

C18421

NOTICE.

THE ZANDER ORTHOPEDIC AND MEDICO ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, Lamington Road, Bombay, will be open during the Christmas and the New Year's day as usual, except in the afternoons of the 25th December and 1st January, 1924, and Sunday. All X-Ray and Medico Electrical Therapeutics will be given as usual.

18436

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client BAI DOSSIBAI, widow of Nusserwanji Sorabji Bharucha and Mr. JAMSEDJI DINSHAHJI DASTUR KAMDIN, executors of the late Nusserwanji Sorabji Bharucha have this day CANCELLED the Power of Attorney, dated 12th April, 1921, given by them to Mr. Bejonji Cooverji Buhariwala.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1923.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for the executors of N. S. Bharucha.

C18427

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from 1st January, 1924, parcels tendered for despatch at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, must be accompanied by forwarding notes signed by, or on behalf of, the sender or senders, showing the weight and description of the contents of parcels, as also the name and address of the consignee. The name and address of the consignee on the parcels must be in English and must correspond with that shown on the forwarding notes.

2. Printed forwarding notes can be had, on application, from the Station Master or the Head Parcel Clerk, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

18428

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 5th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 20th December 1923 at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June 1923.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1924 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 13th December, 1923 to 27th December, 1923 both days inclusive.

C18240

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1924-1925.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries, as required by Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1924-1925, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th instant and 14th proximo.

I also give Notice, under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 14th January, 1924.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves, or by persons duly authorized to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1923.

C18369

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON behalf of my clients, SETH MADHO RAM and his son MUL CHAND, be it hereby known to all concerned that the firm known as Beharimull Jaggamull has got its branches in Karachi and Calcutta. It also had one branch in Bombay. The Head Office of the said firm is in Amritsar.

That the business of the said firm Beharimull Jaggamull wherever it is carried and was carried under that name whether in Amritsar, Karachi Bombay or Calcutta is the Joint Hindu Family Business.

That the properties movable and immovable together with all outstandings of the said firm Beharimull Jaggamull wherever they are whether in Karachi, Bombay or Calcutta, constitute the Joint Hindu Family property.

The present Head of the family is Seth Madho Ram the eldest son of Lala Jaggamull.

That the very recent representations and claims to the contrary for the first time since about 35 years in the shape of a Public Notice through Messrs. Dip Chand Chandu Lall, Pleaders of Karachi in the "Sindh Observer" of the 3rd December, 1923, and in the shape of certain letters to dealers, by Seth Madho Ram's younger brother named Sulakhanmull, the two sons of the latter Khushiram Tirathram and the four grandsons of the said Sulakhanmull, are all wrong and false. The allegations by them of exclusive and separate ownership that have been made are all false and frivolous.

Let therefore, the public in general and all concerned in particular, please take note that the said Sulakhanmull or his two sons and his grandsons belonging to the younger branch of Lala Jaggamull have absolutely no right whatever without the consent of the eldest male member and Head of the family, Seth Madho Ram to enter into any dealings and transactions.

That any one having any dealings hereafter with Sulakhanmull or his sons Khushiram Tirathram or his grandsons or making any payments to the said Sulakhanmull, etc., without the consent of the said Seth Madho Ram, shall do so at his own risk without the least effect of such dealings, transactions or payments on the said firm of Beharimull Jaggamull. That the said Seth Madho Ram the Head of the family shall not only not recognise such dealings transactions or payments on behalf of the said firm but shall also not be effected or bound by the same.

BAKSHI BHAGAT RAM ANAND.
Vakil High Court.

Amritsar, 17th December, 1923.

C18435

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NANU NUSSERWANJI BHARUCHA has this day CANCELLED the Power of Attorney, dated 6th April, 1921, given by him to Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Shroff.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1923.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Mr. Nanu Nusserwanji Bharucha.

18426

N THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 5616. 12-12-23. No. 5646. 18-12-23.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of MONJI KESHAVJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, Deceased.

(1) BAI JAMNA VAHU, widow of Monji Keshavji, residing at Telgully, outside the Fort. (2) THAKER DAMODER HANSRAJ, Merchant, residing at Poddar Road, outside the Fort and (3) THAKER VALLABHDAS GOPALJI, residing at Telgully all of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants Executors named in the Will of the Deceased. ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of December in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the four teenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 11th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
C18425 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAKINABOO, daughter of the late Kaderbhai Mulla Esmailji Pacha and wife of Abdul Hussein Heptoola, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

KHANSAHEB ABDUL HUSSEIN HEPTULLA, SALEBHAI ABDULHUSSEIN MAHOMEDBHAI ABDULHUSSEIN and KHATIZABAI, wife of Esakbhai Ebrahim, all of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

The 7th day of December, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 7th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C18424

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai BHANUMATI, wife of Madhavlal Makanji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

MADHAVLAL MAKANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 10th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. PANDIA AND CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C18423

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOORJEE HIRJI, contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Mr. RANCHOD VALJEE, who has contracted to sell the same property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land, situate at Mansion Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 171 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186, together with the godown standing thereon and bounded on the East by Mansion Road, on the West by Frere Road, on the North by Plot No. 64 and on the South by Plot No. 66 and which premises are assessed under B Ward No. 4350 (4) and Street No. 2210, Frere Road being Plot No. 65, Rice Bazaar, Elphinstone Estate.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1923.

MULLA & MULLA,
C18433 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DAMODARDAS KURSONDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta, in the employ of Mr. Pestonji Nowroji Mowrawalla, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) PESTONJI NOWROJI MOWRAWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Nizam Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) GUNGADAS NAGINDAS FADIA, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the Bombay Municipality, residing at Cavel Street, outside the Fort, the Surviving Executors appointed by and under the Will of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and to see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of December in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 13th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
C18434 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN WEFTCOPS AND MUTTON TALLOW, ETC.,

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.,

1 case about 194 lbs. 50s. Egyptian Weftcops.
About 7 cwt. mutton tallow.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber-tyred Brougham (English).
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Strong built secondhand Tonga.
1 Arab horse.

A Bay English gelding—15 hands, 10 years old, a good Teak and Trapper Novice.

1 Kathiawady horse in saddle and harness.
1 Humber Motor Car 4 cylinders 10—12 H. P. 5 seater in good running order.

By order of Superintendent of Stables, Government House.
2 Gents' saddles and 4 bridles.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT PROCTOR STREET, GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Hiralal Backhordas, Receiver in suit No. 418 of 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will to-day, THURSDAY the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises the following:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure more redeemed with the messuages or tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Proctor Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,700 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 216, New No. 1676, Old Survey No. 20, New Survey No. 7359, Cadastral No. 1219, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1805 (1)—1684—Street No. and 1 Lamington Road and bounded on the North by the property described—Secondly—on the South by Girgaum Back Road on the East by the properties of Anant Shivaji Desai and Parsi Temple and on the West by Proctor Road.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure now redeemed with messuages, or tenements or dwelling houses, (known as Kennaway House) standing thereon situate, lying and being at Proctor Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurements, 2401 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 216, New No. 1676, Old Survey No. 20 New Survey No. 7359 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 1805(2) 1685 Street Nos. 2, 3 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property of the Church Missionary Trust Association Ltd., on the East by the properties of Anant Shivaji Desai and Parsi Temple, on the South by the property firstly described and on the West by Proctor Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 21st Inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort next to the Yokohama Bank office furniture, belonging to Yunsa Cotton Trading Company, Ltd. and others Such as large and small writing tables, small and large cupboards, English file cabinets, iron safe glass door book cases, large and small teak wood shelves, wooden sample boxes for cotton, wall clocks, copying press, cycle, Remington Typewriter, cheque writing machine benches, Japanese calculating machine, chairs, revolving chairs, partition screen, etc. etc. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

Under instructions from G. P. Smith Esqr. Attorney for Mrs. E. Windus and by virtue of power of sale dated the 14th October, 1923 granted to him Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 23rd December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder opposite to the Taj Mahal Hotel very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dumb waiters rich carpets table ornaments, fancy cabinets, chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas writing table, glass door book and silver show cases, one sweet tone cottage piano one gramaphone with records, perambulator single, bedsteads mirror almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps and fans, hat stands, ice box, meat safe, cane furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1923.

PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT

Established at Calcutta since 1886).
7-1 Wellesley Place., Calcutta.

NEW FRENCH LOANS
CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1923.
FREE OF ALL TAXES.

BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS

BOOKLET Posted free on application

"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.

200,000 Combinations in each Lock.

These are entirely fire and thief proof, made of Steel. Even with the Key no one can open unless they are told the Combination of 3 different numbers.

Different sizes in stock.

Write for Price List

3 Knobs Keyless Cash Boxes.

260,000 Combination.

Rs.
9½ ins. long 70
11½ ,, 90
13½ ,, 100

Bottom Plate to fix on Table or in Almirah. Rs. 10 extra.

Key Cash Boxes.

Without Bottom Plate.
9½ ins. long Rs. 60
11½ ,, ,, 70
13½ ,, ,, 80
Bottom "Plate

with 2 Keys Spring Lock. Rs. 10 extra.

YOUR HOROSCOPE

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details, Rs. 9. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen, Rs. 3. Apply to:—B. R. SEEENIVASAYYA, Oil Mill Street, Mysore. P189

A WELCOME
to the Lovers of Books

Mrs. Radha Bai Atmaram Sagoon, has opened a Branch at Sandhurst Road Tram Terminus, next to Marwadi Vidyalaya, where Books are sold between 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. at Considerably Reduced Prices.

Books are varied from time to time to suit different tastes.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

I am back in New Orleans after a week spent in travelling through Texas. The market has just closed at a decline of nearly 150 points from the peak of the movement writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of November 14th: Among the trade here there is a general expectation of a further decline of perhaps one or two cents, but no one is really bearish and those who are reactionists all look for higher prices in the spring.

Many of the more conservative speculators who took their profits at or near the top are likely to rebuy at any substantial decline, and the many spinners who have bought cotton on call, without fixing the price, are also potential and probable purchasers.

For these reasons it is quite possible that we may see higher prices before the bull movement culminates and in any event great nervousness is to be expected until the Government issues its December crop estimate.

Meantime, there is quite a lot of low grade cotton offering on a tenderable basis here and while it may not check the speculative hysteria it is likely to depress the near positions and create fairly wide carrying differences.

In Texas nearly everyone insists that the Government has over-estimated the crop of that state as well as of Oklahoma and the clamour that is being raised over the alleged error may lead to a downward revision of the figures in December, which would of course be a bull argument.

To-night it is reported that the co-operative selling organisations have withdrawn all offerings at the decline and their influence is great both directly and indirectly. Therefore it would seem to be unwise to assume that one day of declining prices indicates the collapse or abandonment of the bull movement. Too much money has been made on the advances already established and too many people are still confident of much higher prices.

What may be called the secondary buying has still to make itself felt and a period of comparative quietude in which weariness will succeed excitement is indicated by precedent. During that period, when it comes, it will be possible to sense the reaction of the ultimate consumers to the present price levels more clearly than at present. Just now it is obscured by the speculative frenzy. It is said that spinners are buying more freely at the advance but this is denied and I cannot find definite confirmation of its truth.

Despite all that is said about him the spinner is reasonably sane in his operations and it is improbable that either he or the jobbers and retailers who buy his goods are going to anticipate their requirements or increase their stocks at present prices.

Taking one consideration with another I am therefore inclined to advise caution rather than dogmatism until the next Government estimate has been issued and the digestive powers of the market have been tested during a period of relative quiescence.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	19	8 18	25 0	19	1 29	21 8
		21 42	26 2		14 5	18 7
Th.	20	9 4	25 3	20	2 34	21 6
		22 22	27 0		14 45	18 1
F.	21	..	..	21	3 26	21 1
					15 23	17 6
Sat.	22	..	..	22	..	..
			28 4			
S	23	22- 3-26		23	..	..
		24-11-0	26 3			
M.	24	0 0	28 5	24	6 3	19 3
		11 38	26 9		17 40	16 0
Tu.	25	0 32	29 1	25	6 38	19 1
		12 15	26 6		18 12	16 1

WAS RUN-DOWN, WEAK AND NERVOUS.

IF YOU ARE THE SAME

MRS. CRANE'S CASE WILL INTEREST YOU

In America Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are just as well-known and popular as they are in this country. In fact you could hardly find a civilized country in the world where they are not known and praised.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crane lives at No. 360 East Main Street, Rochester, U. S. A. "I was all run down, weak and nervous," said she recently. "I suffered from sour stomach and could not eat anything but broth. I suffered frequently from sick headaches and often awoke at night with stomach distress. There were severe pains in my limbs and I had a backache.

"I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and secured a box. It was a fortunate day for me, for I began to improve in a short time. I feel like a different woman now. I sleep and eat well and never have any stomach trouble. I have gained strength and my nerves are much better. I cannot say enough for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for they are the only medicine that ever helped me."

For climatic reasons Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in glass wax-sealed bottles, instead of boxes, throughout the Far East. This helps preserve the unique blood and nerve tonic properties which have made them world-famous as a remedy for stomach troubles, anaemia, nervous debility, rheumatism, the after effects of fever and other diseases, also for the special ailments of women. Dealers everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

12-HOUR SERVICE.

F.C.Whitten & Co.

You require the best service for your Eyes WE GIVE IT!

YUSUF BLDGS., CHURCHGATE ST.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 1/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 566
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 618
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 606
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 152
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 146
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 241
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 166¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 326
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.37-1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 83.40
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.30
London—Rome Liras 101.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Dec. 18
Telegraph Transfers	£ 1/5 Steady
Bar Gold	,, 4-14-4 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	,, 33.11/16 ,,

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Dec. 19. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 15/16
Bank Demand	1/4 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	565
American Dollars	324
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	241
Japan	151 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Dec. 18.
Rentes 3 per cent.	53 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	33 11/16
,, ,, 2 months hence	32 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian bazars Bought and sold—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.
Interest day to-day loans:—1 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans:—2 3/8.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 18.
Exchange on London in Paris	83.60
,, ,, ,, Germany	..
,, ,, ,, ,, Italy	100.90
Stockholm	16.62
Christiania	29.21
Amsterdam	11.47
Switzerland	25.09
Belgium, yesterday's	95.20
Athens ,,	255.00

	New York, Dec, 18.
Demand Bills	4.37.12

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Dec. 18.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 ,,	4 1/2
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes	23

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Dec. 18
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 86 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 7/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 55 1/2
Supee Paper 3 1/2%	,, 42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	,,
(Sterling Loan)	,, 65 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	,, 55 3/4

	London, Dec. 18
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/4
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	,, 100
7 per cent. Indian ,,	,, 114

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/13/3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/13/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/4/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/3/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/3/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/1/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80/1/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/2/0

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-4
Silver ready, d. 33-11
Silver forward, d. 32-14
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. India bought, London speculators selling, little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Ready:—25—4—6 Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar 25—4—6	..	25—4—0	25—4—0	25—4—0
Posh 25—4—3	..	25—3—9	25—3—9	25—3—9
Teji Mandi.				
Magsar	0—1—6			
Posh	0—5—0			

Tone.—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Ready:—80—2—0 Vaida	Opening	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	80—3—0	80—0—0	80—1—0
Posh	80—9—0	80—2—0	80—3—0
Teji Mandi.			
Magsar	0—6—0		
Posh	1—8—0		

Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/8/0
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/
5 per cent War Loan 90/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/3
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/6
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 109/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Owing to report of a large purchase of Bombay Dyeings by strong parties, the Cotton Mill shares closed very firm. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1375, India 80, Central Bank 25/8 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 450, Apollo 26/4, Bombay Cotton 630, Bombay Dyeing 937/8, Bradbury 540, Century 443/12, Cent. India 536/4, Colaba Land 155, Coorla 150xd., Dawn 670, Edw. Sassoon 230 Elphinstone 53/12, Fazulbhoy 835, F. Petit 1250 Ind—Malwa 512/8, Khatoo 285, Kohinoor 1435, New Great 540, New City 315, Pabani 370, Pearls 612/8, Phoenix 512/8, Shapurji 227/8, Simplex 367/8xd., Swan 860, Swadeshi 533/12, Tata Mill 405, and Vishnu Cotton 2020.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 285, Andhra Valley 445, B. Burma 275 B. Burma N. I. 63/12, Bt-Burma Pet 5/4, Bombay Tramway 90/10, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd. 210n, New India 13/8n, Shivrajpur 37/8, Tata Iron Ord. 30, Tata Iron Defd. 115, Tata Hydro 720, and Scindia Steam 7/4.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong	,, 125
National	,, 42 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	,, 12 1/4
Eastern Bank	,, 6 3 8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

To-day Reuter reported 2 points lower to 5 points higher in New York futures. The market declined at the opening on some long liquidation but later improved on scattered buying Liverpool has been reported 13 to 23 points up. The market opened firm on heavy general buying but later eased on long liquidation, and hedge selling.

Messrs. Bruel and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 18th instant (3-15 p.m.) as under:—

"Market still nervous and not much movement likely before New Year, but recent liquidation made position healthier and we believe purchase round present levels."

Owing to a small change in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 636 i. e. Rs. 3½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. Going up to Rs. 637 the market dropped to Rs. 630 on selling by Offices and a well-known Indore operator. Buying by jobbers caused an improvement and the market touched Rs. 633 only to give way to Rs. 630 again owing to selling by the Indore operator. At this level jobbers were again buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 636 the Marwari Bazaar closed at the same rate at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 635 and closed firm at Rs. 642½ on buying by a prominent Indore Operator.

Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 600 and declined to Rs. 594 on selling by Offices. From this level on buying by a Japan House, the prices improved to Rs. 603 at which rate the market closed. Whilst Oomra for March delivery opened at Rs. 596 and going down to Rs. 590 at the time of closing the prices advanced to Rs. 596 in sympathy with the advance in January Contracts. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 522 and closed at Rs. 528.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday: buyers were not inclined to buy at higher rates and about 4,000 bales were reported to have been sold.

To-day no tenders were made against Oomra and Bengal for December/January delivery.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs A. Norden and Co cable under date 18th instant as follows:—

"Additional active demand actual for exports, overshadowing minor reaction possibilities. Chance seems again favour buying."

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Dec. 19	
Fully Good Broach	April May	642 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	532
,,	March	532
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	613
Fine Oomra	March	604

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	565	555	540	..	..
M. G. Oomra No. 3	650	640	625	..	..
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	680	670	655	..	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	665	655	640	..	

	Liverpool, Dec. 18. Bales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	..
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	..

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—
Mid. Americans Spot Moderate demand 19 64
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels .. 23.05
New York 11 a. m. Mar. 34.38 +1
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) uly 33,78—3
New Orleans 10 a. m. .. 34.08
Jan. 34.25

	Liverpool, Dec. 18. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. O. Liverpool.	Jan.	19.40 +14
	Mar.	19.44 +13
	May	19.27 +16
	July	18.98 +23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES,

Liverpool, Dec. 18.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	19.72 +48
Jan.	19.72 +46
Feb.	..
Mar.	19.74 +43
April	..
May	19.65 +44
June	19.60 +50
July	18.25—50
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	15.10—63
Nov.	..
Egyptians Jan.	22.65
Mar.	22.85
May.	22.95

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	19.75 +11
Jan.	19.40 +14
Feb.	19.39 +18
Mar.	19.44 +13
April	19.39 +15
May	19.37 +16
June	19.30 +20
July	18.98 +23
Aug.	18.12 +31
Sept.	17.65 +24
Oct.	15.90 +17
Nov.	15.55 +17
Dec.	15.40 +15

Tone—Easy.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 19.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Dec.	..
Jan.	19.52 +12
Feb.	..
Mar.	19.47 +03
April	..
May	19.40 +03
June	..
July	19.00 +02
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	16.03 +13
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Egyptian Jan.	22,10
Mar.	22.15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 18
M. G. Bengal, Good	13.15
,, ,, Fully Good	13.55
,, ,, Fine	13.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	14.85
,, ,, ,, Fine	15.35
M. G. Broach, Good	16.45
,, ,, Fully Good	16.85
,, ,, Fine	17.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.05
,, ,, Fully Good	13.45
,, ,, Fine	13.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 18

Months	To-day's Price.
Dec.	22.10 + 7
Jan.	22.15 + 7
Feb.	22.25 + 5
Mar.	22.35 + 5
April	22.43 + 6
May	22.50 + 6
June	22.50 + 6
July	22.50 + 5
Aug.	22.30 + 5
Sept.	22.10 + 5
Oct.	21 20 + 5
Nov.	20.70 + 5

Manchester Market.—Limited trade in cloth—Dull.—Yarns—Irregular and restricted.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 18.

To-day's prices.		
Futures at New York.	Jan.	34.26—2
	Mar.	34.73 +3
	May	34.91 +1
	July	34 12 +2

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		41,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		7,000
,, ,, Continent		4.000
Futures at New York		..
,, ,, ,,	Jan.	34.26—2
,, ,, ,,	Mar.	34.73 +3
,, ,, ,,	May.	34.91 +1
,, ,, ,,	July.	34.12 +2
Spot Cotton at New York		35.50 unchanged
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		35.00 +1.00
Futures ,, ,,	Mar.	34.63— .2
,, ,, ,,	May	34.55 unchanged
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 13/16
Silver Foreign mined		65 3/4

WHEAT.

London, Dec, 18.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	41/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F sellers	41/
AUSTRALIAN D/J Buyers Quiet	44/6
KARACHI BARLEY D/J	31/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. D/J	44/6

Tone—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 19

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 10 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 10 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 10 0	14 1 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 10 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 4 0
Mowrasced	9 2 0	9 6 9
Barley	30 0 0	
Castorseed	74 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 11 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	7 5 0
Linseed, April/May	13 0 3
Groundnuts D. J.	70 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16 0 0

METALS.

	London, Dec. 18.
English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 3/8
Copper Braziers	,, 83 —
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter Nomi.	29
Corrugated sheets	£ 18 11/16

	London, Dec. 18.
TIN BLOCK	235 1/2

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Dec 19 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Dec. 19. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2/	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		66 8 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
German Brass 1, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

LINSEED.

London, Dec 18

LINSEED Calcutta Pucca Basis Bags Delivery Apl./May Sellers	£ 19 3/8

Tone,—Fairly held but nothing doing
RAW LINSEED OIL Noted spot net

,, Dec. Seller	£ 41/9
,, Jan./Apl. Sellers	,, 39

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 18.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	32/6
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July. Sellers	24/9
July, Sept. Sellers	24/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	25/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan-Feb.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14

Tone—Steady moderate business.

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Dec. 19

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 18, 1923,

Cotton	19,06 Bales
Wheat	7613 Qrts.
Linseed	4177 ,,
Rape, etc	660 ,,
Gingellyseed	931 ,,
Poppyseed	821 ,,
Groundnuts	9216 ,,
Castorseed	2663 ,,
Rice	2 2299 ,,
Myrabollams	4304 ,,
Cottonseed	32984 ,,
Mowrasced	Nil ,,
Gram	2010 ,,
Jawar	1026 ,,
Masur	336 ,,
Barley	2650 ,,
Bajri	5364 ,,
Coal	565 Tons

SUGAR REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Guma's estimate of the present Cuban sugar crop is 3,750,000 tons.

SEEDS.

LONDON, Dec, 18.

LINSEED LA PLATA Argentine £17½ January/March. Price fully maintained.
RAPESEED TORIA £18 3/8 January/April Dunkirk.
DO. FEROZEPORE £19 December/January sellers.
COTTON SEED BOMBAY £10½ middle January firm.
CASTOR SEED, BOMBAY £24½ shipment from 1st to 15th January to Hull.

MILL-STORES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

To-day's quotations are:—
Rim, Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/4/6
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/6/0
Emery fillet Rs. 0/3/6
Card Cans Rs. 4/
Doffer fillet Rs. 0/12/0
Inter tubes Japan Rs. 24/
Roving tubes Japan Rs. 22/
Cotton Healds Rs. 1/13/0
Reeds Rs. 0/3/9
Conical pirns Japan 5" Rs. 8 (varnished.)
Conical pirns Japan 5" Rs. 7/8/0 (Enamel.)
Ring Rabbeth Japan Rs. 10/ (black))
Ring Rabbeth Japan Rs. 7/ (varnished.)

CHEMICALS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

The quotations are:—
Lead Acetate Rs. 52/
Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0
Aniline Salt Rs. 0/12/0
Hydrosulphide Soda Rs. 1/6/0 (English.)
Caustic Soda Rs. 23/
Litharge Rs. 35/
Farina Rs. 16/
Sago-flour Rs. 17/
Dextrine Rs. 20/
Bleaching Powder Rs. 15/
Barrium Nitrate Rs. 0/6/0
Rosin F. Rs. 13/8/0
Copper Sulphate Rs. 30/
Muriate of Zinc Rs. 26/

WOOL SALES.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.

Closed to-day. Sold 9539 bales.
Vicanere white highest 22d.
Vicanere white lowest 19d.
Vicanere ordinary white highest 18d.
Vicanere ordinary white lowest 15d.
Kandahar First white highest 17d.
Kandahar First white lowest 16d.
Kandahar ordinary white highest 15½d.
Kandahar ordinary white lowest 14d.
Competition was active.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

There were no allotments at the Sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday 18th, the total amount of tenders being Rs. 40 lakhs.

There will be no sale next week and rupees one crore will be offered for sale on 1st January 1924.

(Continued from column 6.)

sticks, 25 bags Star Aniseed, 25 bales wool, 30 cases cordials, 25 cases milk.

From Singanore:—831 bags Sago flour, 291 bags betel nuts, 647 bundles rattans, 70 bags Dammer Batu 1327 pieces Planks, 15 bags Gum Benjamin, 30 slabs Tin, 25 bags Pearl Tapioca, 8 cases Mut Megs.

From Colombo:—21 bags Cocoa, 31 H/chest Tea, 20 chests Tea, 25 bags wool 50 pipes Tallow 2 boxes Bar Gold.

S S Gamaria from Calentta. Agents B I S N Co.:—590 bags Rice, 135 coils manila rope, 1177 bundles coir rope, 443 coils coir rope, 551 bundles coir yarn, 137 jottas coir yarn, 150 bales cotton waste, 995 drum Raw Lub. oil, 996 drums Bd. linseed oil, 76 bags Ginger, 220 rolls mats, 2043 bags copra, 430 chests Tea, 237 P. chest Tea 781 chest Tea, 1175 bales old gunnies, 578 bundles old gunnies, 430 bales Hessian cloth, 226 kollis Hooka shells, 56 bales cotton raw, 61 bales jute twine.

From Colombo.—100 cases condenced milk, 92 casks 83 pikes Tallow.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19.

S S Alstern, Bremie, Durban.
S S Assaye, Colegram, Southampton.
S S Baron Cawdor, Baitter, Colombo.
S S Marienfels, Yolkman, Hamburg.
S S Barjora, Samuel, Busreh.
S S British Peris, Oseley, Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:
S S Anglo-Colombian Westacotta, Hull.
S S Bandra, Fisher, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:
Steamer Karoa for Durban.
Steamer Umtoli for Hull, etc.
Steamer Fremator for Hull, etc.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.

S S Marienfels:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Marienfels, 4679 tons, Captain A Yolkman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain W. Samuel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Anglo Colombian:—The W and A. Graham Company's steamer Anglo Colombian, 5333 tons, Captain A R Westacotta, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1878 tons, Captain J Fisher, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

December 19.

S S Kashmir for London—1 bale Per Lamb skin, Thos Cook and Sons; 13 packages wearing apparel etc., Thos. Cook and Sons; 36 cwt. fishmaws H A Mohamed and Sons, 100 cwt. cassin, Bombay Shipping Agency; 3 bales silver ware, Cox's Shipping Agency; 12 bales wearing apparel etc., Cox"s Shipping Agency; 10 bales Per Lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 11 bundles Per Lamb skins, F Hajee & Co., 2560 cwt crushed bones No. 4, Hollingshurst and Co., 1180 cwt crushed bones No. 5, Hollingshurst and Co.; 50 bales hemp, C. Piraj and Co.; 2750 cwt Linseed oil cakes expelles, The Alliance T. Co., 4 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 9 bales wool raw, Mohamed Salem Sadaron; 20 cases bristles, The American Importing Co.; 160 cwt Indian casein, The Carter Mfg. Co., 975 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.; 17 cwt cardamoms, E Virjee and Co.; 875 cwt. Indian Gunt cvpella, The Alliance T. Co., 35 bales Indian hemp, G Manji; 13 bales cow hides, H Noormohamed H Essa; 6 bales sheep skin, Mukunddoo; bales goats skin, H Rajmohamed Rahemanbhai; 53 bales country cow hides, Ladhabhoy Sharia.

S S Kashmir for Hull—3700 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon; 1000 cwt Indian tanned Lot, Dreyfus.

S S Kashmir for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer; 56 bales cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, E Spinner and Co., 120 cwt gum karanga, Shamjee Champsee.

S S Tivere for Trieste—2000 cwt rape seed, Rally Bros; 560 bales raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.; 220 bales raw cotton V Rajaram; 165 raw cotton F.P., F F Campbells; 1110 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co., 471 bales raw cotton, B Gordhandas.

S S Tevere for Venice—1000 cwt rape seed, Rally Bros.; 800 cwt caster seed, Rally Bros.; 605 bales raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 220 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo; 550 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Vigo for Hull:—2000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk—110 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—105 bales wool F. P. F F Campbell; 1000 cwt. kardi seed, E D Sassoon; 300 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—50 bales Indian raw wool, Manoobhai and Co., 149 bales Indian raw wool, G. Gumanmall; 18 bales Indian raw wool, A H Sakoor; 119 bales Indian raw wool, B Shrivalabh; 28 bales Indian raw wool, D. Kundanwall; 7 bales Indian raw wool, C. Chaganmall; 8 bales Indnan raw wool, H. Ramgopal; 72 bales Indian raw wool; R Virellind; 100 bales Indian raw wool, C Ramsurup; 65 empty cylinders, Bombay American Ref. Stores Co.; 6000 cwt myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 120 bales country cotton waste, P H Vasa; 360 bales Indian raw cotton, Khimji Vishram; 1944 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.; 120 cases wool raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—2000 cwt myrobollams, F F Campbell.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—40 bales country cotton fly, Khimji Vishram; 50 cases dried beef, H M Hajee Kaderbux.

S S Elysia for Grasnok:—40000 cotton seed, Rally Bros.

S S Gudrun Maersk for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton raw, F. P., F F Camp- 550 bales cotton raw F. P., G. K. Kaisha; 320 bales cotton raw F P, Louis Dreyfus; 1540 bales cotton raw F. P., Japan Cotton T. Co., 100 cotton raw, F. P., K H Kaisha.

S S Nippon for Trieste—55 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.; 570 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Khimji Vishram.

S S Nippon for Venice—560 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—440 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 280 bales Indian raw cotton, Rtlly Bros.; 110 bales Ind. raw cotton Kilachand Devchand.

S S Hohenfels for Antwerp:—56 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Hohenfels for Ghent—195 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Castle Penzian for Genoa:—114 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 224 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally B

INDIAN SHIPPING.

FOREIGNERS' OPPOSITION TO STATE AID.

OUTSPOKEN CRITICISM OF GOVT. ATTITUDE.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S MEETING.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. Narottam Morarji presiding. There was a large number of shareholders who had come long before the appointed time for the meeting. The meeting terminated abruptly without the report being adopted. A Committee was appointed with a view to obtain full information in regard to the working of the Company.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Narottam Morarjee in moving the adoption of the report said:—

The result of the working of the current year, after deducting the balance brought forward from last year, as you will have noticed from the printed copies of the Report sent to you, shows a loss of Rs. 5,39,257-15-6. I share the feeling in common with many of you that from the point of view of declaring a dividend on your investments in the Company, this result is really disappointing. But when you will realise that this very loss had to be incurred as a result of the keen and strangling rate war on the Coast throughout the year to assure the very existence of the Company, you will agree with me that the sacrifices we have made have achieved the end we all have in view. Tremendous cuts were made in the rates of freight on the Coast during the financial year. As pointed out in the Report, the Rangoon/Bombay rate which stood at Rs. 18/- nett when we first went to Burma was reduced to the ridiculously low level of Rs. 6/- per ton. Loss under such circumstances, was inevitable because even the long experience, the close knowledge and the efficient management of the British Shipping Companies which we are told we do not possess, would not have enabled them to prevent such a loss. When the substantial subsidies which the great Companies like the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha received from the Japanese Government assisted them in their fight to enter into the Conference, you will, I am sure, not fail to appreciate the policy of your Directors in insuring the future existence of the Company even at some loss in its initial stages which were inevitable when the foreigners have monopolised even almost the entire trade of our Coast.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITISH INDIA AND SCINDIA COMPANIES.

This brings me to the Agreement made between the British India and the Scindia Companies. There seems to be some misapprehension in certain quarters as regards the negotiations between the two Companies. For reasons which need not be stated it will be readily recognised that it is not in the interests of this Company to set out at length the terms of the Agreement. But I wish to remove the misapprehension that lingers in some quarters that there was a proposal to pay you in cash the full value of the shares for the purpose of buying up the Company. Let me assure you that no such proposal was ever made. There was a proposal of buying up this Company by giving Second Preference Shares partly in our own case and partly in shares on certain terms and conditions which were not in its interests and consequently it was not entertained by your Directors. After all we did not wish to dig our own grave and in consultation with some of our best men and after full deliberation arrived at an Agreement—a necessary evil which has unfortunately to be put up with to help the Indian Shipping on its onward march in spite of the thorns and thistles with which its path is fully strewn. Many of you would however like to know the terms of the Agreement and I shall tell you at once what can be disclosed consistent with the interests of the Company. The rate war is at an end and peace is signed for a period of 10 years. Further it has been agreed to fix jointly the rates of freight on the Coast. This is good as far as it goes. We, however, recognise that the task before us is not an easy one, but your goodwill and support, which I consider as the best assets of the Company, will go a long way in enabling us to overcome our difficulties.

After referring to one or two items in the Balance Sheet including part of the loan given to Messrs. Tricumjee Jeewandas which has been considered as doubtful, Mr. Narottam Morarjee struck a more cheerful note and said:—

"Since the rate war came to an end, we have been receiving greater and greater support from the shippers on the Coast who have placed full confidence in the Company as an Indian enterprize of great potentiality. The Company had to take a few steamers on time charter to meet the requirements of tonnage on the Coast, but they will have to be redelivered in due course. It is absolutely necessary to give the shippers regular service and to place sufficient tonnage at their disposal if we want to retain and consolidate the support which they have given us hitherto. Your Board therefore after very careful consideration bought the s.s. "Viadena" and the s.s. "Vitellia," which, it is hoped will enable them to maintain the present services of the Company with as much regularity as possible.

And now as to the question what about the future? The question will be legitimately asked whether the Company has been working at a profit or at a loss since the Agreement was made. It will be difficult for any one to say when the trade will completely revive and the present slump in the world of shipping will disappear. Moreover we have to consolidate the support of the shippers which we have been able to secure by placing at their disposal enough and suitable tonnage by maintaining our services regularly and this will surely be a matter of time. I shall therefore not venture to say that we shall be making large profits but I can at once assure you of our qualified optimism that the Company has ceased to make loss and with your continued goodwill and support it is bound to show better results in time to time.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

Before I conclude I have to draw your attention to the proceedings of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee which is taking evidence in connection with the questions of Indian Shipping. The evidence tendered before it by non-Indian witnesses is really very significant and shows unmistakably their attitude towards the growth of Indian Shipping. Most of them have sung the same song saying that neither the State Aid nor the Reservation of the Coasting Trade are necessary for the growth of Indian Shipping. This, you will admit, is enlightened selfishness with a vengeance as if we born of the country and sons of the soil should remain hewers of wood and drawers of water for all times. When every country in the world including England has helped in a variety of ways the building up and development of the Mercantile Marine of its own nationals, India alone has been singled out by them as the country which does not deserve such help at the hands of the Government for reasons which are self-evident. One did not expect that the self-interest and the spirit of exploiting India should so blind those who have monopolised her shipping requirements for years past as to deny the elementary justice to India that she has a right to build up her own Mercantile Marine.

Referring to the attitude of the Government Mr. Narottam said:—In answer to a question put in the Legislative Assembly in March last, the Government of India made it clear that they had no intention of giving are emphatic that Indian Shipping requires any aid to Indian Shipping firms in the near future. The monopolistic foreign interests no help in any direction and the Government make it clear that they have no funds to help us. This unholy co-operation on the part of the Government and the foreign shipping interests ought to make us alive to the grave dangers ahead and bring home to us the necessity of the old adage "United we stand—Divided we fall." I, however, wish to draw your attention to an interesting fact which has been brought to my knowledge by my friend, Mr. Madon. The Secretary of State for India has been running enemy ships for some years past. These ships were under the control of the India Office up to 30th September 1920. In October 1920 they were transferred to the control of the High Commissioner for India. The freight earnings etc., up to 30th September 1920 have been credited to a Suspense heading in the account of the Secretary of State and the cost of operating ships etc., has been charged to that heading. The balance held in the Secretary of State's cash account on the 30th September 1920 was £35,84,646-2-10 or Rs. 5,27,69,690/- and this amount is included in the balance of 31st March 1921. You will be easily able to verify these facts from Page 33 of the Home accounts of the Government of India dated India Office the 26th May 1922. The Balance Sheet to 31st March 1922 shows that the profit from 1915 to date amounts to £37,90,192-19-9 or about Rs. 5,68,52,880 and in addition there is a Reserve Fund of £1,24,358-13-6. The Auditor of Indian Home Accounts in his report dated the 16th January 1923, remarks: "No decision has yet been reached as to the disposal of the profits resulting from the working of these ships." Here is an opportunity for the Government of India to utilise this sum for developing Indian shipping if they are really anxious to promote national shipping and I hope and trust some of our new Councillors in the Legislative Assembly will not fail to press the matter on Government by putting the necessary interpellations. After all where there is a will there is a way and here is a way. The Government of India have earned this sum out of running enemy ships and what could be more natural than to spend it for building up a National Mercantile Marine. We may mention that it is intended to make the necessary representation to Government in the matter.

Finally, Mr. Narottam Morarjee appealed to the members to exercise a little more patience and await the satisfactory results which are bound to ensue in the near future.

He then moved adoption of the report together with the Balance Sheet and audited statement of accounts.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji seconded.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said that the Company was in an awkward situation. On the one hand they were confronted with the opposition and competition from the foreign companies added to the hostile attitude of European servants employed by Indian shipping companies established by Indian Capital and on the other hand they had to face a loss.

He said that the shareholders wanted information in regard to the losses and the administration of the company and with a view to get the required information he moved that the meeting be adjourned till the 26th January 1924 and a Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed with a view to obtain full information of the working of the company:—Messrs. K. F. Nariman, P. H. Yasvada, Hansraj Pragji Thackersy, N. C. Parakh, Dinshaw H. Lavia, D. B. Pathak, A. R. Subedar and B. F. Bharucha.

Mr. P. H. Vasavada seconded and it was agreed to unanimously. The meeting therefore adjourned till the 26th January 1924.

TATA PUBLICITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The above Company is now a little over 3½ years old having been registered on the 14th day of June 1920.

The paid up Capital of the Company on 30th June 1921, 1922 and 1923 was Rs. 10,67,670 Rs. 14,16,220 and Rs. 14, 44, 856 respectively. The same averaged Rs. 13,00,000.

The results of the working of the Company during the past three years ended 30th June 1921, 1922 and 1923 may be summed up as under:—

	In thousands of rupees. 1921	1922	1923
1. Loss on Trading ...	15	303	129
2. Bad Debts written off ...	—	7	19
3. Bad and Doubtful Debts provided for ...	61	80	—
4. Loss on furniture supplied to Officers ...	4	—	—
5. Loss on sale of other furniture ...	—	—	10
6. Loss on sale of Motor ...	—	2	—
7. Part Film expenses written off ...	25	—	—
8. Depreciation on Film ...	—	4	—
9. London Office Lease. ...	—	—	3
Total ...	105	396	160
Net working charges ...	134	81	105

The above revenue losses of Rs. 9,81,169 (actual figures appearing in the Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1923 are exclusive of depreciation on Machinery, Plant, Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings etc., shown at cost of Rs. 4,40,817 and Film at Rs. 32,627 which at the rate of say only 10 per cent. would amount to say Rs. 1,32,000 for the three years ended 30th June 1923 under the former head and Rs. 3,260 for the year ended 30th June 1923 under the latter head i.e. altogether amount to Rs. 1,35,260 under both the heads.

The capital losses aggregate Rs. 2,83,269 and these are represented in the balance Sheet of the Company on 30th June as under:—

Goodwill Rs. 55,000, Promotion Charges Rs. 15,000, Preliminary Expenses Rs. 11,436, Underwriting Commission Rs. 39,529. Development Charges Rs. 1,54,128, Leasehold Premises in London (amount unsatisfied) Rs. 8,051. Total Rs. 2,83,200.

The total losses thus aggregate Rs. 14,44,929 as under:—

1. Revenue Losses (disclosed) Rs. 9,21,469. 2. Depreciation in Machinery Plant etc, (not provided) Rs. 1,35,260. 3. Depreciation in Investments Rs. 45,000. 4. Capital Losses Rs. 2,83,269. Total Rs. 14,44,929.

It is up to the shareholders of the Company to muster strong at the meeting to be held to-day at 3-30 p.m. to decide how long and for whoses benefit the "Tata Publicity" is to run.—Yours etc.,

P. D. SHAMDASANI.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

The Governor of Assam and Lady Kerr paid a visit to Maulvi Bazar and received a cordial welcome. His Excellency visited schools and laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial Women's ward and the Kashinath Rajneswari Operating Room.—A. P.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

STATISTICS OF BOYCOTTABLE COMMODITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am sorry that there are some serious mistakes with regard to the following items in the tabulated figures sent to you as an appendix to the Report of the Boycott Sub Committee owing to the mistake of my typist. The correct figures are as follows:—

ARTICLES (IMPORTS).	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22.
CUTLERY:—			
British Empire	10,92,790	23,45,420	8 99,418
Foreign countries	22,97320	31,74,980	7,82,877
SALT:—			
British Empire	1,54,80,880	1,47,87,210	1 05 53044
Foreign countries	54,71,520	80,26 240	46,15,013
SOAP:—			
British Empire	1,12,22,740	1,32,19,040	87,38,537
Foreign countries	10,00,390	8,75,590	2,04,059
DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES—			
British Empire	75,98,270	118,06,140	94,63,084
Foreign countries	1,12,91,160	2,55,80,080	225,88,547
CLOCKS AND WATCHES:—			
British Empire	3,166,90	4,59,130	3,05,649
Foreign countries	11,45,890	43,32,760	23,93,814
SUGAR:—			
British Empire	3,45,82,190	2,80,34 920	3,09,70,149
Foreign countries	19,53,44,430	15,69,94,820	24,40,58,109

Yours, etc.,

J. K. MEHTA.

Bombay Dec. 19th.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC MEETING.

KAIL WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The second Bombay Inter-Collegiate athletic meeting came on on the Cooperage yesterday afternoon when owing to the absence of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Principal A.L. Covernton presided. St.Xavier's College had by far the best entries and won the College Championship with 60 points, Medicals coming next with only 40 points. Samuel Kail of the Grant Medical College, however, retained his title by winning the individual championship Cup for the second time. N. Leonzine (St Xavier's) who had fair chances in the hurdles and Cycle Race was rather unfortunate to have in jured his ankle on Friday in the heats but for which he would have figured prominently among the seccesful competitors.

Results:—

¼ MILE FLAT RACE.

Kabir (St. Xavier's)	1
Udwadia (Medicals)	2
Mowjee (St. Xavier's)	3

Time 2 minutes 19 secs.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.

Kail and Cooper both of the Medicals tied for the first place and the issue was decided by a race between the two in which Kail gave up half way owing to a catch in the muscles.

S. Kail (Medicals))	1
Cooper (Medicals)	2
Mascarenhas (St. Xavier's)	3

Time 11 1/5 secs.

SHOT PUT (16 IBS.)

The competitors in this event made a very poor show and some good puts were disqualified owing to cutting the line. It is a pity that the boys are not shown the proper way of putting the shot.

S. Kail (Medicals)	.
Sethna (St. Xaviers)	2
Santoke (St. Xaviers)	3

Distance—26 ft. 2ins.

TWO MILE CYCLE RACE.

The cycle race, which has been introduced this year attracted a large number of competitors and a very good race was witnessed. Leontzini's injury prevented him from doing his best while the Medical champion, Rana did not even get a place St. Xavier's carried all the places.

Katrak (St. Xavier's)	1
Nazir (St. Xavier's)	2
Leontzini (St. Xavier's)	3

Time.—6 mins. 32 2/5secs.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE.

Kabir who had won this event in the last Olympic trials, won comfortably by more than 15 yards and created new record of 57 2/5 second compared to his own of last year's 59-1/5 secs.

Kabir (St. Xavier's)	1
Carriappa M. (St. Xavier's)	2
Udwadia (Medicals)	3

Time.—57 2/5 secs.

BROAD JUMP.

This year's jumping has been rather poor and the record was 1 ft. and 5 ins. behind last year's performance of 17 ft. 9ins. by Minbatiwalla.

Katrecha (St. Xavier's)	1
Kail (Medicals)	2
Cooper (Medicals)	3

Distance16 ft 4ins.

120 YDS. HURDLE RACE.

Shirodkar scored an easy win, running home at least 6 yards ahead of Cooper in 19 1/5 secs. Leontzini who had put up 18 4/5secs in the heats was handicapped by his injured knee.

Shirodkar (St. Xavier's)	1
Cooper (Medicals)	2
Kail (Medicals)	3

Time.—19 1/5 secs.

HIGH JUMP.

This event proved a tedious affair. There was a tie for the third place which after 5 jumps Carriapa (secured). The first and second places could not be decided as Katrecha and Patell, both cleared 5 ft. 1½ in, but were neither able to clear the next height nor would they miss. The issue being very even the judges decided to award equal number of points and the competitors agreed to share the prizes.

Katrech (St. Xavier's) and Patell (Wilson). Dead heat.

Carnappa (St. Xaviers)—3

Height 5ft. 1½ inches.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.

S. V. Kail (Medicals)	1
Mascarenhas (St. Xaviers)	2
Desai (Wilson)	3

Time 2-5 3/5

1 MILE RACE.

Siddiqui won the mile race with ease from Mowjee who led for two laps and was a little behind on the straight run home. Siddiqui has considerably reduced his last year's record of 5 min. 29 1/5 secs by winning in 5m. 14secs.

Siddiqui (Medicals)	1
Mowjee (St. Xaviers)	2
Victoria J. (St. Xaviers)	3

Time 5 mins. 14 secs.

1 MILE RELAY RACE.

St. Xaviers College	1
Grant Medical College	2
Wilson College	3

Time 1m. 45 secs

STANDING COMMITTEE.

STORES PURCHASE ESTIMATES.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon when Mr. R. M. Chinoy presided.

Consideration was given to Stores purchases for the different departments and contracts entered into for levelling, metalling etc., and providing storm water drains. All the estimates were approved and sanctioned.

Consideration of items No. 17 and 18 on the agenda regarding proposed roads between Cadell road and Mahim Bay were postponed, while items 30 and 31 regarding the removal of storm water drain from the land lying between Sir Adamji Peerbhoy's Sanatorium and the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, and the reconstructing Grant Road with concrete foundations and asphalt surface were forwarded to the Corporation.

BOMBAY LABOUR SITUATION

STRIKE STORM SPREADS TO B. B. AND C. I. RY.

The storm of strike and "downing tools" seems to have travelled beyond Bombay city and has now reached the province of B. B. and C. I Railway. It appears the gangmen employed at Daman, Billimora and Bulsar lines of the B. B. and C. I. Railway have expressed their dissatisfaction at the present wages which they get, viz., Rs. 19 per month and demanded Rs. 25 all round. Some of them have struck work being discouraged by the unsatisfactory reply of their superiors and it is feared more might follow if the dispute of wages is not settled amicably in time.

In Bombay city, signs of the normal times coming again seem to be remote. With the Christmas holidays coming ahead the G. I. P. Railway authorities do not seem to be in a mood to open the Matunga Workshops just at present. They are wont to have a long holiday this season and it is presumed Christmas would bring its calm and goodwill for the workmen affected by the lock-out, and after the New Year the authorities prompted by the quiet of the holidays might again throw open the workshops and go on with the railway work again, which would by that time be enormously in arrears.

MILL SITUATION.

Though the Matunga lock-out presents an optimistic view the same cannot be said with regard to the mill situation. The Jacob Sasscon Mill which employed about 5,500 men have declared a lock-out till January while the other mills which figured in the last four days in the public eye, such as Mathuradas, Premier, Bradbury and Industrial Mills, are more or less affected by the strike because all those operatives who struck work have not resumed their duty yet.

MEETING OF MILL HANDS.

The men thrown out of work owing to the lock out of the Jacob Sassoon Mill held a meeting on Wednesday morning at the Workmen's Institute, Parel, when Mr. Jhabwala, exhorted them to remain quiet and maintain peace. He deplored the conduct of some men who created disturbance on Monday and advised them to form a Mill Operatives Union and adjourned the meeting till to-day when it is expected workmen of other mills too would join to organise a Union.

BOMBAY TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

A DEPUTATION TO MEET GOVERNOR.

In connection with the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference, a deputation consisting of Mr. Joseph Baptista, president, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Vice-President, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Hon. General Secretary, and ten members will wait upon H. E. the Governor of Bombay on 4th January 1924 at 11 a.m. at Government House, Bombay.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

DELEGATE TO COCANADA.

Nominations are invited for 1 seat of Delegate to the Indian National Congress at Cocanada in place of Mr. V. A. Desai resigned. Nominations should reach the office of the Byculla Dt. Congress Committee No. 2, Ripon Road before 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 21st December. In case of a contest, poll will take place on Saturday the 22nd December between the hours of 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.). Voting papers will be supplied at the office of the D. C. C.

In this connection, the Jt. Hon. Secy. of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

"Mr. V. A. Desai having resigned his membership from the Byculla Dt. Congress Committee has *ipso facto* vacated his seat in the B. P. C. C. as also his delegation to the All-India Congress Committee. As only one Mahomaden gentlemen has upto now been elected to represent the B. P. C. C. in the A. I. C. C., nominations to that body are called for principally from Mahomaden members in order that the Lucknow Pact be fulfilled. Nominations should reach this office before 6 p.m. in the evening of the 21st instant. Poll will be taken at the office of the B. P. C. C., on the 22nd instant between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.) Voting papers can be had at the Polling place during the said hours.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held this evening at Krishna Building Fort to consider and confirm the action of the Secretaries regarding the election of a member of the A. I. C. C. in place of Mr. V. A. Desai."

FEARLESS PATRIOT AND JOURNALIST.

THE LATE KASTURI RANGA IYENGAR.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE.

Under the auspices of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha, Bombay, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Vanita Vishram Hall on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. to record its deep sense of sorrow at the irreparable loss the country had sustained by the death of the late Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. There was a large and representative gathering of both ladies and gentlemen. The President in her speech said.—

"We meet this evening to commemorate one of whom I personally cannot think and speak excepting with deep emotion. We are here to honour the name of a great journalist, a great gentleman and a great patriot. To most of you he was but a name.

He was a guiding spirit and a great journalist but there are those amongst us here who had the honour of his personal friendship and to us, I think, his qualities as a freind—a loyal, staunch and fearless friend were almost greater than even all his other qualities, and in his intellectual and moral achievements he might well be the rival and comrade of great names throughout the world. Mr. Natrajan, himself a most able and eminent journalist will speak to you, I have no doubt, about his great and admirable qualities as a journalist, his courage integrity and vision. Mr. Jayakar will speak to you about Kasturiranga Iyengar's culture, that quality of culture. Kasturiranga Iyengar represented in himself a fine flower of an ancient Indian Civilisation and the glowing blossom of modern thought and modern philosophy. A right combination for India to-day is the combination of culture and of character and that Kasturiranga Iyengar embodied within himself. There are other speakers, who will, I have no doubt, strike a personal note because of the deep gratitude there is in their hearts for the never-failing kindness which he evinced towards them has helped so many of them in their lives. To whatever aspect we approach this great man—who is no longer in our midst—they will always be new and a new beauty would be revealed. Of himself we might say, as has been said of any great man of any age and any land whatever record is made about him is never sufficient. This evenings's meeting is small, the members are few but nonetheless I believe there have been no memorial gatherings where the emotions have been so sincere so loving and so representative. Many able and distinguished journalists were anxious to join us to-day but have been for one reason of another not been able to attend. The Secretary will read out the messages from some and I personally may tell you that the Editor of "Jam-e-Jamshed" said that he was indeed too anxious to come to honour this great fellow-journalist, but a very important previous engagement had kept him back. Our friend Mr. V. J. Patel, who is so familiar a figure on every platform, to-day is unluckily indisposed or he would have paid a tribute to the political work of Kasturiranga Iyengar. Mr. Brelvi and Mr. Page of the "Advocate of India," Jehangir B. Petit and others have sent their messages which are real tributes and before asking Mr. Natrajan to move the resolution of condolence I shall ask the Secretary to read out to you the various messages that have been received.

The Secretary then read out the messages received from Messrs. Pickthall, Page, Kelkar, Petit and B. F. Madan, Mr. Pickthall's message ran thus:

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Dear Mrs. Naidu,—I very much regret that I am prevented from being present at to-day's meeting at the Vanita Vishram Hall, to testify the sense of loss which every Indian *journalist*—I claim to be an Indian journalist, you know—must feel at the loss of such an ornament to our profession as the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar. Such single-minded and disinterested men are rare in every country and in all professions. The loss to India, and the Indian Press, of such a one at just this moment of her history is really grievous.

The Arabs have the custom, when a great man dies, of saying to the relatives of the deceased: *Al-baqia fi hayatak!* "The rest is in your life." i.e. it rests with you to carry on his great tradition. That is what I should like to say to Indian journalists to-day.—Yours always,

MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

Mr. Natrajan then moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the irreparable loss the country has sustained by the demise of Sriman S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, the Editor of the "Hindu" and its grateful appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by him to the national cause both as an eminent journalist and as a fearless patriot."

Mr. Natrajan observed that it was not only a personal sorrow to him but also to the "Hindu" and the nation. Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar was the first Indian Editor to manage a newspaper on Western lines. He was really a very distinguished man and one always felt when in his company that he would get the best advice from him.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar in seconding the resolution said he would have preferred if all the journalists who had been unable to attend the meeting had spoken about the deceased's journalistic capabilities. Mr. Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi had created new traditions whereas Mr. Iyengar had reversed a prevalent tradition by editing the "Hindu" in a very fearless manner. Mr. Jayakar also recalled the few days' acquaintance he had with Mr. Iyengar and paid a very feeling tribute to him.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in supporting the resolution said that although the great patriot did not belong to the political party to which the speaker belonged he considered that it was his duty to join the first public meeting of the citizens of Bombay in recording the great loss to the country in Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar's death.

Mrs. Naidu before putting the resolution to vote referred to the great moral quality, intellectual attainments and cultural reserve of the departed patriot. Mrs. Naidu proceeding said through all the years that she had known him the most poignant memory that she had was the last occasion when she saw this man, and took a last farewell. She then put the resolution to vote and the resolution was carried amidst solemn silence, all present standing.

Mr. R. Venkat Ram next moved:—"The President be authorized to communicate the above resolution to the family of the deceased and the "Hindu."

Mr. Venkat Ram in the course of his remarks compared Mr. Iyengar to Daniel O'Connell of Irish fame, and paid a generous tribute to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Raghavan seconded the resolution and after it was supported by Mr. Anand Rao, the resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. C. S. Rangaswami proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Naidu after which the meeting was dissolved.

ASHES IMMERSED IN GANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

Mr. Krishnaswami Sharma arrived here with the ashes of the deceased patriot and journalist, Sjt. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar yesterday morning. A number of people accompanied Mr. Sharma to the confluence where the ashes were immersed. Mr. Sharma left Allahabad for Madras this morning.

The Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee has, on behalf of the Committee, sent a message of condolence to the bereaved family.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Alexandra Girls' School Jubilee Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

Final M.B.B.S. Exam. results. University Hall, 1 p.m.

S. S. "Mantua" with English Mails, due at 6 a.m.

Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya. Address on "Situation in Borsad," 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 22.

Bombay Races: 3rd Extra Meeting.

S. S. "Kashmir" with the English mail leaves at 2 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 24.

Xmas Eve: Banks closed.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25.

Christmas Day: Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

Boxing Day: Banks closed.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 20 (Thur) Sunrise 7h. 6m; Sunset 6h. 8m.
Dec 21 (Fri) Sunrise 7h 7m; Sunset 6h 8m.
Dec. 22 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 8m.
Dec. 23 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 8m.
Dec. 24 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Dec. 25 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h 9m. Sunset 6h. 8m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Moshi, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 26th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Time of transmission of telegrams between Calcutta, Madras and Bombay is now normal.

PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM.

A meeting of the Physics Colloquium will be held in St. Xavier's College Physics Class Room to-morrow (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. when the Rev. Dr. A. Steichen will give a demonstration of his work on 'Complementary Colours.' All interested are cordially invited.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at the New Rangari's Chawl Bandra, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs V. J. Patel, J. R. Metha, Dr. S. B. Welker, J. M. Metha and others will address the meeting on "The present Situation." All are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Mr. N. B. Utgikar, M. A. of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, will deliver lecture V of his course of lectures on "The Mahabharata; its origin, development and language" in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Mahabharata in its relation to other early literary works". The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. I. Khatkhate, L.M. & S. on "Tuberculosis" to-day (Thursday) at Tank Bunder at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.). The lecture will be delivered in Urdu. All the requested to attend.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Shri Ram Nam Adhar Mandal, there will be a public lecture by Pandit Vishnu Digambar to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on the Benefit of the Boarding Department of the Bombay Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya to the students and which will be continued in the future.

UDICHYA TOLAK CONGRESS.

The 22nd Sessions of the Samasta Udichya Tolak Shubhechhak Maha Sabha (Congress) and 14th Sessions of Shree Samasta Udichya Tolak Yuvak Mandal will be held on 29th and 30th instant at Uttarsanda (near Nadiad) on the Delegate System. All Udichya Tolak Bandhus are requested to attend.

SHRI BHOWANISHUNKER FAIR.

The annual fair of Shri Bhowanishanker of the Sankersett Temple at Tardeo will be held on Saturday the 22nd instant and will be continued for five days as usual. There will be a display of fireworks on the first day (Saturday) at 10 p.m.

FEAST OF ST. JEROME AT KASHI GHODBUNDER.

The annual feast of S. Jerome at Kashi Ghod Bunder will be celebrated on the 26th instant. Masses at 8,9, 10 and 11 a.m. (S.T.) Convenient route is via Borivli.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee requests all the volunteers of the various National Volunteers Corps to be present at 5 p.m. at the public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday the 21st instant in connection with the situation in Borsad Taluka.

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A few copies of the first two pamphlets are available at As. 4 each. The "Bombay Chronicle" in reviewing these says "We now have a right man at the right task. These booklets are the first vigorous and lucid exposition of our educational needs. Not that others have not realised our failures in education, but the present writer is out as a missionary to work out the new ideas which have been developed by Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Montessori, and other modern representatives of their methods."
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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1923.
(650th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

OUR PRISONS.

The reply of the Superintendent of Yeravda Jail to the allegations made by Mr. J. P. Bhansali in a letter to "The Chronicle," which appeared in our issue of Nov. 14, with the remarks of the Inspector-General of Prisons thereon forwarded to us by the Director of Information, which we published yesterday, is a candid statement. The jail authorities frankly admit the justice of Mr. Bhansali's chief complaint: that "political prisoners are kept in the midst of the worst criminals." The Report says:

"It is obvious that "political prisoners," who are frequently agitators, have ordinarily to be kept as far as possible, apart from other prisoners. It is clearly undesirable that they should all be housed together in a barrack and the only alternative is to keep them in cells which however are closed only during the night. All the cells in Yeravda are in one corner of the jail and it is therefore unavoidable that "political prisoners" should be in the midst of the worst characters in the jail. One cannot, however, help sympathizing with respectable people who have to live surrounded by the scum of the criminal classes. Separate central jails ought to be reserved for habitual offenders. As things are at present "political prisoners" would rather sleep in cells than in the ordinary jail barracks. At least twice lately such prisoners whom for special reasons I had sent to live in the barracks petitioned immediately to be allowed to return to the cells owing to their distaste for the conversation and promiscuity of the large dormitories."

We are glad to know that the jail authorities "cannot help sympathising with respectable people who have to live surrounded by the scum of the criminal classes," though their sympathy is in contrast with the contention long maintained by the representative of Sir George Lloyd's Government in the Bombay Legislative Council: that political offenders *were* criminals indistinguishable in the eyes of Government from common felons. But when the Jail Superintendent suggests that "separate central jails ought to be reserved for habitual offenders," he seems to us to have got hold of the wrong end of the stick. The present jails were provided for "habitual offenders" and should never have been used for "respectable people." Indeed that country seems to us to be in an unhealthy state where jail officials are called upon to find accommodation for respectable people in large numbers, as has been the case in India in the last three years. The present prisons were designed for ordinary felons and if a fresh departure ought to have been made, it was in the direction of providing separate and better prisons for the new respectable class of prisoners. But one good result has come of the herding of respectable, highly educated people along with felons, that public attention has been drawn to the conditions of jail life as it affects the felon. These are deplorable enough, as the report of the Visapur Inquiry Committee showed. We hope that it will lead to serious reform of the whole jail system in this Presidency, and indeed in India. It is some satisfaction, at least, to know that the Superintendent of Yeravda Jail feels that the present jail accommodation is not suited to respectable people, and feels sympathy for the political prisoners on that account. On the second point of Mr. Bhansali's complaint: that formally political prisoners were kept in neighbouring cells. we notice a difference of tone between the "Report" of the Jail Superintendent and the "Remarks" thereon of the Inspector-General of Prisons. The Superintendent says:

Originally these prisoners lived in the solitary cells which are comparatively few in number and therefore many of them had to be placed in adjacent cells. When they were moved to the more agreeable and more numerous separate cells they became more scattered. So far as I can gather this was not done designedly and I would not object to place in adjoining cells any who so desired.

The Inspector-General:

Prisoners of this class had to be kept apart, for very obvious reasons. Otherwise they combined and gave a good deal of unnecessary trouble to the staff—e.g. in case of Ahmedabad where they sent up an organised petition—in 1922. They are mostly well behaved, but one exceptional man will cause them to get together and make trouble.

The Superintendent, though in a former paragraph he described the political prisoners as "frequently agitators," does not seem to apprehend much danger from their agitation, since he "would not object to place in adjoining cells *any* who so desired." The Inspector-General on the other hand considers their separation a stern necessity for "obvious" reasons, though he admits that they are mostly well-behaved. An "exceptional man may cause them to get together and make trouble"—trouble for the jail authorities, we must suppose is intended, for the instance quoted is not one of riot, or of mutiny, but an "organised petition" for redress of grievances. We are sorry that this should appear as the attitude of the Inspector-General whose known opinions are of power sufficient to shape the views of most of his subordinates. We are sorry it should be the attitude of anyone in any way responsible for the conduct of the Indian prison system. The Superintendent of Yeravda Jail shows more humanity, and less of a desire to defend the present system at all costs as a watchdog might defend a ragged coat entrusted to him, without consideration of its worth or usefulness.

The other counts of the report are less important. It is evident that offenders against society, who go to prison, cannot expect the comforts of a home from home. But the political prisoners are not offenders in the ordinary sense; they have done society no real wrong, and they are usually, on the admission both of the Superintendent and the Inspector-General, "respectable people" and "well-behaved." Mere humanity would dictate that some slight extra effort should be made to make their life in jail more easy than that of the "habitual offenders" of another kind. We hope that this report with its admissions will be widely circulated, not only in India, but in England, too.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

The Boycott Committee of the Congress has presented a most serviceable document on the possibility of boycotting British Empire goods. We have heard many sceptics declare that the feat was impossible; and, it must be noticed that the Congress Committee itself does not seem inclined to contemplate a wholesale boycott all at once. But of the twenty-seven articles enumerated by the Committee as capable of immediate boycott, we do not think there is a single one in respect of which there need be any hesitation even amongst the most "sober" circles as to the possibility of supplying the Indian demand either, and preferably, from indigenous production, or from alternative sources. The only important omission in the list is that relating to machinery, mill-stores, hardware tools and implements, which make up nearly a third of the import trade of India if we include the railway material brought from Britain. This is a noteworthy omission, particularly in respect of the present demand for the establishment on a sound footing of the steel and iron industry in this country, so that we can make our own aids to industry. The omission is doubtless due to the tyranny of standardisation in machinery and parts, which makes it impossible to buy spare parts except from the makers of the machinery itself and short of asking all our industrial establishments to strip and scrap themselves, it must be admitted the proposition of boycotting all British goods, in this department, is not practical politics. But, as the Committee contends, with patience and hard and earnest work it is possible to change the mentality even of manufacturers and induce them to adopt the boycott of British goods as an economic principle. We must, however, learn the obvious lesson of the present inability to put into execution the national decision. The Indian iron and steel industry, notwithstanding all the faults of the pioneers therof, is very promising, if only the interested agitation now being carried on in certain sections of the Anglo-Indian Press is effectively countered and silenced, and prevented from doing the mischief it aims at. Of the other articles in the list, the pride of place naturally belongs to cotton goods. There can be no two opinions in regard to the economic and political significance of the concentration of the boycott agitation on these materials. As the Committee points out, the khaddar movement has shown how India can be made self-contained with regard to cloth and the spread and use of khaddar must, of course, be placed in the forefront of the programme. There can be no two opinions regarding the promotion, incidentally, of the domestic supplies of these goods already available, whether from handlooms or the modernised mills.

The real weakness, however, of all such agitation in the past has been the absence of any strong centralised organisation to study the markets of foreign alternative supplies to replace the goods, which the people should assiduously be taught it would be a disgrace for them to use, if they could possibly avoid doing so. The Congress Committee has, therefore done well to suggests the creation of a central establishment to study and disseminate the information relative to alternative supplies, and conduct correspondance and negotiations which would bring these supplies to the door of the Indian consumer. We do not think the expense of such an establishment, if it is to do its appointed work efficiently, is quite liberally allowed for by the Committee since the mere cost of publication of information collected and compiled in all the thousand ramifications of modern international trade is bound to be far in excess of the Rs. 30,000 allowed for "all-in" cost of the establishment. But if the argument on the score of expense should become an obstacle in the way of the materialisation of such an institution,—a central bureau for the wholesale conduct and regulation of the Indian import trade as well as exports, if need be,—we would suggest that such a body should work in conjunction with other like institutions, like the Fiscal Reform League for example. The overwhelmingly political description of the present boycott movement and its contemplated offspring of this species need not deter the promoters of the Fiscal Reform League from joining hands; for the day has come when it becomes impossible to keep apart politics from economics. The two are inextricably inter-connnected and have unavoidable mutual reaction. If greater efficiency, regularity and effectiveness are attained by a coordination of the energy and intelligence of the people with a view the more effectively to assert their sense of national self-respect, we would consider it highly advisable not to put too fine a construction on the literal expression of the aims and objects of such sister institutions, and let them work jointly, harmoniously together to a common end. In this connection we trust the recommendation of the Committee that all Congress organisations should try to get the co-operation of all the Chambers of Commerce and commercial associations within their jurisdiction and should move Municipalities, District Boards, Taluka Boards and all such semi-public institutions to pass boycott resolutions and to put them into effect, will be immediately and vigorously carried out. This is a national task and in accomplishing it all available sources of help must be mobilised. The question that every Indian has to ask is not whether the boycott is feasible; his duty is to do all he can to carry it into effect. As the Committee says, the Congress having accepted the principle of the boycott of goods made in the British Empire, the boycott has got to be effected and, therefore, instead of wasting any further time in investigating as to how it is feasible, the nation should make up its mind to make it successful no matter what sacrifices are required. It is indeed not a simple proposition, but, to use the words of the Committee again, if people set themselves to it with determination of purpose and a will to win, it will not be very difficult to make the boycott successful and to carry out the object of the Congress in making it a principal weapon in the fight for Swaraj. What is wanted is the will to sacrifice. Given this will success must follow inevitably.

Notes of the Day.

American Opinion on India.

The keen interest which the outside world has begun to take in the fortunes of India, thanks to Mahatma Gandhi and the Non-co-operation movement, is revealed in the comments of the American Press on the Das-Lytton interview. Lord Lytton's offer to Deshbandhu Das has, according to Reuter's New York correspondent, considerably impressed public opinion in America. But, to judge from the comments of the "World" which Reuter's correspondent has cabled by way of illustration, the American Press, though sympathetic towards India's aspirations, is characteristically ill-informed. The "World" takes it for granted that because Lord Lytton made an offer to Deshbandhu Das, the latter would accept it and "form a Ministry for the same Government which incarcerates Mahatma Gandhi for his opinions", and, then, the journal loses itself in bewilderment at the "success of the British as Colonial Governors" which "has long puzzled Europe, and must sometimes puzzle the British themselves." "Thus", it concludes, "with the whole world looking on, Britain dares to make example of the head of the Party, while rewarding his followers with political powers." If the journal had been fully acquainted with the aims of the Swaraj Party, it would not have been in such haste to congratulate British administrators. The struggle in which the people of India are engaged is earnest. It cannot be ended by ignoble compromises. The journal itself truly expresses the nature of the struggle when it says that "abstract justice would demand in the situation confronting Lord Lytton that either Mahatma Gandhi be released or Mr. Das join him in the prison." The key to Yeravda Jail holds the key to the reconciliation of India and Britain.

The Frontier Situation.

Indian interests have suffered too much and India's money has been too recklessly spent in the past in the furtherance of the imperialistic and militarist ambitions of Britain for her people not to be alarmed by the new situation which has arisen on the frontier, the gravity of which is emphasised by Reuter's London correspondent and the interview of "Le Matin" with Mahmud Tarzi, the Afghan Minister in Paris. London newspapers, we are told, are drawing attention to the situation on the North-West Frontier and the relations between Britain and Afghanistan in connection with the failure of the latter hitherto to hand over the murderers of British subjects. When London newspapers lash themselves into a fury over any small incident, especially in connection with Afghans and the Frontier question, the danger of a real crisis is specially great. British subjects have been murdered. These murders are most deplorable, but there is no need to invest them with disproportionate importance as is being done by English newspapers both in England and in this country. Those murders were committed in British territory by tribesmen who are not Afghan subjects and while the Government of India have rightly made strong representations to Kabul with a view to impressing upon Afghanistan the necessity for taking all possible steps to capture and hand over to justice the murderers who have taken refuge in Afghanistan territory they cannot be stampeded into any action that might carry the relations between them and Kabul to breaking point as the London "Times" in its made rage would wish. And we trust there is no foundation for the complaint made against the Government of India by the Afghan Minister in Paris that "British aircraft had dropped bombs on Afghan territory and caused casualties among the Afghans."

Wanted Information.

Whatever action the Government of India may take to secure the safety of British subjects will have the fullest support of the Indian people, but the Government of India and their military advisers must realize that India is not anxious to seek trouble either with the Afghans or the frontier tribesmen. Already crores of rupees of the poor Indian tax-payer's money have been wasted in "civilising" the tribesmen and he can neither bear nor tolerate the piling up of the colossal burden of military expenditure under the weight of which he is groaning. The alarmist view taken of the situation on the frontier by the English Press is due to the failure of the Government of India to give prompt and adequate information to the public as to the steps taken by them in regard to the murders. The Government of India should take immediate steps to remedy this defect.

A Welcome Surprise.

The lecture on "Mughal Painting" delivered by Mr. Gangully on Tuesday was really something in the nature of a glad surprise for the members of the Royal Asiatic Society. Such occasions are, unfortunately, rare for them. Mr. Gangully's lecture was all that those familiar with his work and writings would to expect. It is to be hoped that the Society will follow up the line this new departure opens and that Mr. Gangully will have other opportunities to show the interesting vicissitudes of Indian painting, particularly the precise manner in which court-patronage affected the artists.

In Aid of Persia.

The Persian Consul for Bombay, Aga Mani-ul-Mulk, informs us that on the 14th instant the total collections of the Turbat-i-Hydari Relief Fund, amounting to Rs. 27,546, were remitted, through the Imperial Bank of Persia, to Dr. Millspaugh, Financial Adviser to the Government of Persia, and Amir-i-Alam, the President of the Persian Red Lion and Sun Society, for the purpose of jointly distributing the same among the deserving sufferers from the Turbat-i-Hydari earthquake in Persia. It is now some months since the little town of Turbat-i-Hydari suffered from the disastrous upheaval. Had the amount, which is now sent, been expedited on the principle of *bis dat qui cito dat*, the relief would have been still more appreciated. This, however, is the only criticism we have to make. And now that all has ended well, and the money has reached Persia, we gladly turn to the more genial side of the Perso-Parsi activity. This is the first time, perhaps, that all religious denominations interested in Persia have worked under a common humanitarian inspiration in India. The initiative was taken by the local Persian Consulate and a simultaneous powerful appeal was made by H. E. Moazziz-ud-Dowlah, the Consul-General in Simla. The Zoroastrians and Muslims put their heads together, and, as a result, for the first time in Parsi history, the Muslims and Zoroastrians have co-operated for the relief of the sufferers in Persia. The Parsis have contributed their share with their accustomed liberality, although they knew that among the thousands of sufferers, there was hardly a single co-religionist of theirs. Sir Hormusji C. Dinsha Adenwala was appointed President of the Relief Committee, the Joint Secretaries being Mr. Hashim Ispahani and Mr. G. K. Nariman. With them co-operated in healthy emulation Mr. Muhammad Jafar Shustari and Mr. Muhammad Jafar Shirazi of the firm of Namazis. Even more than the charitable side of the effort, we would emphasise the significance of the harmony in which the two communities, most interested in Persia, have achieved hand in hand, a result reflecting credit on the tact, consideration and patience of Aga Mani-ul-Mulk. As regards the agency chosen through which the relief is to be distributed, we should have preferred a condition of things, in which a native Persian official was entrusted with the philanthropic task. Riza Khan, the uncrowned king of Persia, was suggested in this connection, and it is something to note that equal confidence was spontaneously expressed in the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali. The Persian gentleman, Ameer-i-Alam, who is to apportion the relief in conjunction with his American adjutor, has the rare merit of enjoying the unquestioned confidence of his compatriots.

SATYAGRAHA IN BORSAD.

BY MAHADEV DESAI.

II *

In my first article I have described the way in which the G. R. imposing punitive police on the whole Taluka came to be passed. It will be noticed that it takes within its sweep the whole of the adult population of the Taluka, that is, it does not spare even women, even the aged and the infirm, even the blind and the decrepit, and as I shall show later even the dead. The effect of the impost can be imagined. As Editor of the "Nava Jiwan", I have had letters from some of these unfortunate villagers who plainly suggest that the impost will, if any thing, infuriate the desperate section of the population and instigate the needy and the indigent to crimes against the tax-collector and the oppressive punitive police. Some of them met Mr Vallabbhai Patel who promised to send a deputation to investigate the matter and to preside at a conference of the people. Your readers must have read Mr. Vallabbhai Patel's address. There was not a village that was not represented at the Conference. Over two thousand attended as delegates and thousands flocked outside the panda'.

A Baseless Charge.

People from the villages described to us their sufferings at the hands of the punitive police, how they alleged, instead of protecting the people, it looted their corps and fodder, blackmailed the poor trader and molested men and women. They also said how some of them had given information against the dacoits, without avail. In this connection to show how the only charge of the Government against the people (viz. their failure to furnish information) is unfounded, I shall refer to some letters which a correspondent of the "Times of India" addressed to that paper early in October last. As regards Babar he says that he swears vengeance against his informants, and "it is stated that his hatred against police informers is so intense that he does not spare even his nearest relatives." And he then refers to the way in which he murdered his mother and his uncle, whom he suspected of having given information against him, the way in which he crucified an unfortunate informant by nailing him to a tree, murdered a "Mahomedan who had given evidence against dacoits" and so on. Most of the men and women murdered by Babar were, said some of the people assembled at Borsad, informants or supposed informants. If such is the case—and it is admitted even by the special correspondent of the "Times of India",—the whole charge of failure to inform the police falls to the ground. But Mr. Vallabbhai had much other information, besides, on which he framed his famous indictment at Borsad, and which he has since repeated from many a platform in the Taluka. It is this.

Significant Silence.

That the authorities, have not only levelled a baseless charge against the people, they have made it impossible for them to live in peace. They have provided arms and ammunition to the murderer Aliya (whom I have referred to in my first article), with the avowed intention of helping him to catch Babar. It is very pertinent to note in this connection that while the "Times of India" correspondent's articles are full of the exploits of Babar, Aliya has been casually mentioned only once therein, and that the reports I have discussed in my first article do not so much mention him. Why? He has committed even more murders and dacoities than Babar, he has been more reckless and heartless in his career, he has murdered informants and non-informants without discrimination. Why are these documents silent about this man? In the meanwhile Vallabbhai had no alternative but to advise those thousands to refuse to pay the impost and to suffer whatever penalty they had to pay. A resolution to that effect was passed, and a number of volunteers have been placed in the different villages by the Congress Committee to report from time to time on the actions of the idle punitive police in the villages, and of

(Continued on page 9.)

*The first article appeared in our issue of yesterday.

BRITISH LIBERALS.

NOT A HORDE OF MERCENARIES.

MR. ASQUITH AT THE PARTY MEETING.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Mr. Asquith received tumultous reception at a meeting of the Liberal Members of the Parliament at the National Liberal Club, to-day. He referred at the outset to the Tory abuse of himself, in past years, and said he was not now unduly elated by the almost penitential exuberance and the Tories' belated appreciation. Some people might imagine a great Parliamentary Party like the Liberals could be treated like a horde of mercenaries, and moved backward and forward at the word of command. "If we understand our business", said Mr. Asquith, "we will control the situation. We are not going to become a wing or adjunct of any Party. If either Protection or Capital Levy is submitted to the free vote of the House of Commons it will be defeated by a majority of over two hundred." He concluded with reference to the constitutional position, declaring the idea that a Minister unable to command a majority in the House of Commons was invested with the right to demand dissolution, which was subversive of the constitutional usage and pernicious to the interests of the nation.

He said there had been no overtures whatever by the Liberals with the leaders of either of the other Parties. The days of the present Government were numbered. The Government's record was one of impotence. They had reduced the country to a cipher in the Councils of the world. He would not move a finger to connive at the prolongation of their disastrous stewardship.

Mr. Lloyd George was cheered when he referred to Mr. Asquith as the leader of the united Liberal Party. He said he completely agreed with Mr. Asquith's policy.—Reuter.

LIBERALS BIDING THEIR TIME.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Liberals are greatly heartened over the success of the National Liberal Club meeting, which, it is generally agreed, has helped to clarify the situation which has followed the general election. Particular note is taken of Mr. Asquith's reference to the constitutional position cabled earlier. This is interpreted to mean that the Liberals are prepared to assume office if and when the Labour Government, which is likely to succeed the Conservative administration, is defeated. Liberals would depend upon Unionist support until a reasonable time had elapsed and hold another election. Liberals, meanwhile, are clearly prepared to extend their support to Labourites as long as the latter keep within the four corners of moderate policy.

The "Daily Telegraph" is relieved at Mr. Asquith's turning down the section of Liberal opinion seeking to engineer an entente with Labour, while the "Daily Mail" makes flattering remarks in favour of Mr. Asquith and thinks him well qualified for premiership within defined limits. The "Mail", however, endeavours to persuade him to co-operate against Socialists.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

SIR J. BRADBURY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Sir John Bradbury interviewed, to-day, explained he had consulted Mr. R. Macdonald and also other leaders of the Parties regarding suitable men for the membership of the Reparations Enquiry Committees.—

Speculation has been evoked by a brief visit of Sir John Bradbury to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald at Lossiemouth, to-day, which is believed to have some bearing on Sir J. Bradbury's endeavour to secure representative men to assist in the settlement of European problems.—Reuter.

PROPOSED POLAR FLIGHT.

BETWEEN MAY AND AUGUST.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Christiania.—Captain Amundsen states agreements have been concluded enabling him to carry out the proposed Polar flight from Spitzbergen to Alaska. The expedition, with at least three machines, will go northward at the earliest moment, flying between May and August.—Reuter.

ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Presiding at a meeting of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, Sir Kenneth Anderson stated its profit was £279,964 and the balance at disposal £342,583. It was proposed to pay a dividend of twelve and a half per cent. Every section of revenue had declined. The total number of dispatches of all lines engaged in Australian trade remained far in excess of requirements.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.
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SITUATION IN GREECE

ANTI-DYNASTIC DEMONSTRATION AT ATHENS.

KING GOES TO RUMANIA

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Athens.—Prior to the Cabinet's communication to the King, the Republicans organised an anti-Dynastic meeting of demonstrators, including soldiers and sailors. The speech of the naval ex-Commodore was received with the cries of "Down with the King." The demonstrators went in a procession to the Premier's office, repeating the same cry. There they submitted a resolution in favour of the dethronement. Military and political leaders then conferred and informed the demonstrators that the Cabinet would consider the resolution.—Reuter.

GREECE UNDER REGENCY.

KING LEAVES FOR RUMANIA.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Athens.—The Government has informed the King that it is advisable that he should leave Greece until the National Assembly decides which regime is best befitting the country. The King replies to-day.

A later message from Athens says the King and Queen of Greece are starting for Rumania to-night. Admiral Kondouriotes will be appointed Regent.—Reuter.

LIBERAL SUBSIDY TO THE KING.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Athens.—The King, on his departure, was granted a million Drachmae to defray expenses, also 1,650,000 Drachmae of allowance payable pending solution of the constitutional question.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

MR. MACADOO A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Los Angeles.—Mr. Macadoo, who was formerly Secretary of Treasury, has definitely announced his candidacy for Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States.—Reuter.

RUSSIA AND U. S. A.

MR. HUGHES DECLINES NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes has again declined to negotiate with Moscow as suggested in communication from M. Chicherin, declaring the propaganda to overthrow the institutions in the United States must first be abandoned and demanding the recognition of Russia's obligations to America.—Reuter.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

REBELS EVACUATE PUEBLA.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Elpaso, Dec. 18.—It is officially announced the Federal forces have taken San Marcos capturing an immense amount of ammunition and small arms and a number of guns. Several trains are steadily advancing on the rebels' seaport stronghold.

Mexico City.—The War Department announces the revolutionaries have evacuated Puebla.—Reuter.

[Elpaso is a frontier town in Texas, on the Rio Grande.

San Marcos, a commune in Mexico.

Puebla, a city of Mexico, 67 miles from the city of Mexico. It has a population of 110,000.]

PROBLEMS OF COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Joint Cotton Trade Committee met at Manchester to-day and passed a resolution that no object could be served by further discussing the question of control over the whole cotton trade. The question of control of the American spinning section was referred to a sub-committee and the Conference decided to investigate other matters which may help towards betterment of the present conditions as a whole. The Conference also discussed speculation in futures and Empire Cotton growing, on which decisions will be deferred temporarily.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy received a deputation regarding Anglo-Indian unemployment on December 17th.—A. P.

H. E. the Governor leaves Madras on Wednesday for Ootacamund. *En route* to Ootacamund, the Governor will visit Vellore and Anamilais. Their Excellencies return to Madras on the 31st.—A. P.

Lala Lajpat Rai has left Lahore for Hyderabad (Sind) for a change on reasons of health.—A. P.

Lala Lajpat Rai arrived in Hyderabad (Sind) on 19th morning and will stay there for some time for change of climate.

Lieut: General Sir William and Lady Marshall have left Government House, Bombay.

His Excellency received H. H. the Sar Desai of Sawantvadi at Government House on Wednesday afternoon.

His Excellency visited the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday afternoon.

BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN.

JINGOS GET BUSY.

THREAT TO THE AMIR.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

British official quarters express satisfaction at the action of the Amir in taking military measures to deal with the murderers of British officers. Strong intimation has been made to the Amir that in the absence of satisfaction for the murders the British Government may be compelled to adopt other measures. There is no indication that foreigners in Afghanistan are endangered. The departure of European ladies from Kabul is purely a preliminary logical move. The British Government regard the present situation as most unsatisfactory. The Amir's difficulties are recognised, but the continuance of the present position cannot be permitted.

"ENTIRELY BASELESS STATEMENTS."

The alleged statements of the Afghan Minister in Paris are officially declared in London to be entirely baseless. The Minister known to be somewhat unfriendly to Britain. Apart from the murders of British subjects there have been other grounds for complaint with regard to the attitude of the Afghan Government owing to its continued interference with the tribes on the British side of the frontier. Consequently by virtue of the Anglo-Afghan Treaty it has been found necessary to prevent passage of arms and munitions to Afghanistan until satisfactory settlement is reached.—Reuter.

"THE TIMES" ENRAGED.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

"The Times" dealing with the immunity of arrested and the punishment hitherto experienced by North-West Frontier murderers, advises Britain to show the Afghan Government that she is in earnest. If the withdrawal of British ladies from Kabul is no more effective than the less emphatic protests that were already made, then our Kabul representative should also withdraw and the Khyber Pass be closed to all trade as long as murderers are harboured in Afghan territory. One of the most elementary principles regulating the comity of nation is that no State should permit its territories to degenerate into an Alsatia for criminals who murder its neighbour's officers and subjects. With such a state, Britain desires neither to trade nor to maintain diplomatic relations.—Reuter.

A SURVEY PARTY FIRED ON AT THE FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Dec. 18.

A survey party which is working in Bhittani country (independent territory) was fired on by bad characters on December 9th and four men of the escort were wounded. The names of the offenders are known and positive action against them is being taken. The survey operations are now proceeding satisfactorily. Several successful captures of outlaws have been reported recently and all frontier districts are having a quiet time, as far as ordinary raiding is concerned. Great anxiety still prevails, however, owing to Ajab's murder gang being still at large and intensive precautions at all places within the range of his base are necessitated.

TANGIER QUESTION.

CONVENTION. SIGNED.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Paris.—The Convention settling the international status of Tangier was signed by Britain, France and Spain at the Quai d'Orsay, this afternoon. The Spanish delegate only signed the *ad referendum*, and the Protocol remains open, some time, to enable the Spanish Government to study and sign it before the final signature.—Reuter.

PROVISIONS: NEW CONVENTION.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 18.

The new statute of Tangier was signed this afternoon in Paris by the British, French and Spanish delegates after negotiations extending over several weeks. The Spanish delegates signed the *ad referendum*. It is anticipated the Treaty will be ratified by the respective Governments in the near future. Questions surrounding the status of Tangier have dragged the attention over a long period of years. In the past Tangier as one of the principal gateways of Africa and to the East should be permanently neutralised and placed under an international regime giving equality of commerce opportunity for all nations in all Moorish treaties since 1900 for which the British Government have signed to which they have adhered, it is laid down that a special regime should be established Tangier. After the signature of the French Moorish Protectorate the Treaty and the Franco-Spanish agreement in 1912, negotiations for the establishment of this social order at Tangier were begun between the British, French and Spanish Governments. After prolonged negotiations the statute providing a genuinely international regime at Tangier was drawn up. The British and French Governments were prepared to sign the statute the summer of 1914 but the outbreak of war relegated whole question into the background. After the war the solution was delayed owing to the difficulty in finding an acceptable basis for the resumption of negotiations under the changed conditions which followed the signature of the Treaty of Versailles. This difficulty is removed at a preliminary sitting of experts in London, last October and was immediately followed by a Conference which has been successfully concluded in Paris.

PROVISIONS OF NEW CONVENTION.

The provisions of the new Convention include the following:—Permanent neutrality of Tangier zone is secured in the most categorical and comprehensive terms. The equality between the Powers shall continue to be preserved at Tangier even if the existing commercial treaties with Morocco be denounced. Subject to certain minor exceptions no international Treaty concluded here by the Sultan of Morocco shall apply at Tangier without the consent of the International Assembly. The establishment of International administration at Tangier naturally involves the suppression of capitulations originally imposed on the Moorish State. Those natives who have been under foreign protection will be tried before a mixed court and not native courts. European Francs and Spanish Pesetas will cease to be the legal tender in Tangier. International Administration may involve higher rates of taxation on natives and Europeans. The Sultan will be represented at Tangier by a Vizier who will be entrusted with the administration of native affairs including the collection of taxation. The Government of Tangier apart from the question of natives, will be in the hands of a committee of control and the International Legislative Assembly. The Committee of control will consist of eight Consular officials, Powers signatory to the Act of Algeciras will be entitled to ensure observance of Tangier Statute and to veto any legislation which violates it. The International Assembly will consist of 26 members. Of the European members, four will be French, four Spanish, and three British and other signatories of the Act of Algeciras being also represented. The Assembly will have legislative authority over the native and European population. In order to lighten the duties of the new administration at the outset, a number of laws and codes are automatically applied temporarily to Tangier. The native population will be represented in the Assembly by six Musulmans and three Jews, nominated by Mendous, but provision is made whereby it is impossible for native members to control the Assembly either alone or in conjunction with the representatives of any other one Power. The International Assembly will, after the initial period, nominate all administrative officers. The management and working of the poll will be genuinely international, and there can now be no fear of unfair discrimination.

PERIOD OF CONVENTION—12 YEARS.

The Convention is concluded for a period of twelve years. It will continue, however, to remain in force indefinitely unless three contracting parties agree to revive it. As soon as the Convention has been signed by three contracting Parties, the latter will approach the other signatories of the Act of Algeciras and invite them to adhere to the new Convention. Their acceptance will mean that Italy and other signatories will share with France, Spain and Great Britain both in the administration of the zone and in the maintenance of its neutrality. An important section of the Convention is devoted to the complete neutralisation of the Tangier Zone while the construction of fortifications and all other preparations for war are categorically forbidden.—B.O.W.

ECONOMIC EQUALITY TO ALL NATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Tangier Convention provides for permanent neutrality forbidding all fortifications and places the port under international regime giving economic equality to all nations.—Reuter.

"A TRIUMPH OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY"

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The signing of the Tangier Convention is regarded as a triumph of British diplomacy ending the decade of wrangling. The Convention opens a fine opportunity to British trade. The Port of Tangier will be modernised and the Capitulations disappear. British residents will be answerable to the British Court alone. It is hoped the compromises effected will obviate the friction between the conflicting authorities, French, British, Spanish and Italian.—Reuter.

RAILWAY DISPUTE SETTLED.

WAGES BOARD'S AWARD.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

It is understood all question of railway trouble has been removed by the award of the Railway Wages Board, signed to-day, which does not contemplate any serious reduction in wages. All members endorsed the report the companies' representatives abandoning the larger demands in view of the recent rise in the cost of living, while it is believed the men's Unions are prepared to agree to the abolition of certain anomalies which the Companies consider productive of wasteful working and overlapping.—Reuter.

SHIKAR IN MORVI.

X-MAS PROGRAMME!

POPULAR FEELING DEFIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 19.

Considerable excitement of public feeling is reported to be prevailing in Morvi State against the programme of *shikar* arranged by H.H. the Thakore Saheb for the entertainment of Col. Wood, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and several other European officers who have been invited to Morvi during Christmas. The programme is arranged in deliberate defiance of public sentiments and in spite of the time-honoured prohibiton against any kind of *shikar* in the State. His Highness the late Thakore Saheb whatever his other deficiencies never shot a single animal during the whole of his life nor did he invite or allow European officers to do *shikar* in any part of his territory. On one occasion, report has it that, H.H. the JamSaheb who, since installation on the Gadi of Jamnagar, has spent lacs of rupees over his *shikar* hobby, once expressed his desire to go to Morvi territories for *shikar* but the late Thakore Saheb categorically refused permission.

The people are surprised and even chocked that the present Chief should thus ignore the pious wishes and parting words of his esteemed father. Since the time the present Thakore Saheb has come on the Gadi, the administration, instead of being completely overhauled, as it is supremely necessary, is allowed to drift on. H.H. the Thakore Saheb is reported to have made personally and through accredited agents, earnest promises for placing the administration on a sound and satisfactory basis but nothing substantial has been done so far in that direction. Lacs of rupees have already been spent over the visit of the late Governor to Morvi. Thousands will be spent over the forthcoming Christmas entertainments.

As for Col. Wood, it is difficult to dissuadt him from doing *shikar* in Morvi State, however strong and voluminous may be the public opinion against it. He is an autocrat and during his tenure of office as Agent in Kathiawar, he has all along successfully flouted the feelings of the general public and even of some of the princes in some cases. This was due mainly to the support that he managed to get from the late Governor. It may be remembered that when there was an intense anti-*shikar* agitation at Rajkot at the time of Sir George Lloyd's visit, Sir George Lloyd did not go to Sardhar for *shikar*, but Col. Wood and others of the Governor's party did go there and had their cruel sport in the pond adjoining the town. Unless the Thakore Saheb cancels the *shikar* programme or the new Governor communicates wisey counsels to the gallant Colonel, a situation of acute discontent is likely to be created in Morvi State.

APPEAL TO THE THAKOR SAHEB.

An informal meeting of the Morvians residing in Bombay was held at the pedhi of Seth Hirachand Vanechand Desai at 7 p.m. on Tuesday. There was large gathering and all those who spoke gave evidence of the very strong feeling of the Morvians against the proposed Shikar in Morvi in which Col. Wood and several Kathiawad Princes are going to participate. A reference was made to the Morvi traditions which have not been violated for generations past and to the great love which Morvians feel for the dear and the deep resentment of the people of all classes at the flouting of their best sentiments.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed: (1) That a telegram be sent to H. H. the Thakore Saheb requesting him to cancel his Shikar programme. (2) A Committee be formed, with full powers to act as required. (3) A Fund be started to enable the Committee to carry on an effective propaganda against the proposal and similar inhuman acts in Morvi.

The telegram sent to H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi runs thus:—

"His Highness Maharaja Saheb, Morvi.

Please Your Higaness,—We undersigned your Highness' loyal subjects residing in Bombay are extremely grieved at proposed Shikar which will result in unnecessary loss of innocent lives during Christmas and earnestly appeal to cancel the Shikar programme as same is against Morvi traditions and against cannons of humanity Your Highness' subjects earnestly soliciting favourable decision and reply care morality."—Revashankar Jagjivan, Amratlal Khokhani, Hirachand Desai Dahyalal Javeri, Hakamchand Maniar, Revashankar Madhavji, Gordhandas Govindji Mehta, Chandulal Gulabchand Desai, Sudarshan Mansukhlal, Khimchand A. Mehta, Motilal Mehta, Shankarlal Daftari, Desai Ratilal Vardhman, Hirji Bhimji, Maganlal Amritlal Mehta, Harjivan N. Mehta, Mohanlal Jashraj and others.

A fund was started on the spot and was well supported, over Rs. 7,000 (including Rs. 1001 being paid by Sheth Dayalal Makanji Agent, Morvi State) being immediately promised. Mr. Chandulal Khokhani was appointed Treasurer and Messrs. Dulerai V. Desai and Motilal Jethalal Mehta, Secretaries. With a vote of thanks to Seth Amratlal Khokhani, the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

ADDRESS TO MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI

A welcome address will be presented to Maulana Shaukat Ali by the Ghatkopar Congress Committee to-day (Thursday) at 9 p. m. (S. T.) in the maidan near the Railway Bridge when Drs. Kitchlew and Syed Mahomed, Bi Amma, Mr. Shwaib Kureshi and other leaders will attend.

BORSAD SITUATION.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S AUTOCRACY.

PRESS MESSAGE HELD UP.

Bhai Manilal Kothari wires from Ahmedabad under date December 19th:—

On the 15th instant, I wired to you from Anand important detailed news regarding the Borsad situation. The message being considered objectionable by the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, it has been held up at the Ahmedabad Telegraph Office.

"NON-CO-OPERATION NOT DEAD."

MR. VALLABBHAI ON BORSAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 19.

Yesterday being Gandhi Day a public meeting was held when a resolution was passed expressing grief at the death of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said that he did not want to go to the Congress at Cocanada but Maulana Shaukat Ali came to him and told him to explain the situation in Borsad to the Congress. He also said that after his return from the Congress he would continue in Borsad the work of non-payment of punitive tax imposed by Government and show that non-co-operation was not dead.

"DON'T PERPETUATE OLD CLEAVAGES."

MR. T. PRAKASAM'S WARNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

With reference to a resolution passed at the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee asking the Congress to dissociate itself from the activities of councils on the ground of general dissatisfaction in the country towards the Delhi Compromise, Mr. T. Prakasam, in the course of a statment says: "if this resolution is passed in the Congress work even on constructive programme will not be possible." He believes such resolution as this will tend to perpetuate old cleavages without in any way improving the situation. That was what persuaded him to resign his office as president of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee reserving himself thereby complete freedom of opinion and action. He adds: "if patience and tolerance cannot be exercised towards our own brethren who have taken different a point of view then non-co-operation itself will soon cease to exist."

SWARAJISTS' AGENDA OF BUSSINESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, the General Secretary of the Swarajya Party has called a meeting of the General Council of the party at Cocanada on the 26th December 1923.

The agenda of business is (A) to settle the general principles and policy to be followed by the Swarajist members of the Central and the Provincial Legislatures; (B) to formulate specific demands on behalf of India to be presented to the British Government; (C) to frame such instructions for the guidance of the members of the said Legislatures as may be deemed necessary; (D) to appoint a small committee with full powers to deal with all questions which may arise from time to time out of the proceedings in the said Legislatures, and also to deal with all questions affecing the conduct of the Swarajist members, and to consider their relation to the other parties and other members of the said Legislatures.

Another meeting has been called at Allahabad on 5th January 1924, to which invitations have been issued over the signatures of Messrs Das and Nehru, to all the elected members of the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils with a view (A) to consider the resolutions passed by the All India Swarajya Committee at Cocanada, and settle the lines of joint action as far as practicable; (B) to form a party consisting of Swarajists and such other members as may agree on to such joint action and (C) also to frame rules to be observed by the members of the party to be formed.

THE VICEROY'S BURMA TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading embarked on the S.S. "Arankola" to-night for Rangoon. Lord and Lady Lytton bade them farewell at the quay. Miss Megan Lloyd George accompanied the Viceroy and Countess of Reading.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR ENTERTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

Sir Sankaran Nair left Lahore to-night for Madras. He sails for England on the 2nd February by the S. S. "Delta." This evening he was entertained at a Garden Party by Bakshi Tekchand, Advocate, where large gathering was present to see Sir Sankaran Nair off. Among others present at the party were Sir Daya Kishen Kaul, Raja Narsindra Nath, Raja of Sheikhpura, Kunwar Chiranjit Singh, Sheikh Abdul Qadir and Bakshi Sohanlal.

ALL INDIA SERVICES.

THE REAL PROBLEM.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD'S STATEMENT.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who was a member of the Royal Commission but who resigned for private reasons appeared before the Commission to-day to enunciate his solution of the problems confronting the Royal Commission. Sir Chimanlal submitted the following written statement:—

1. At the outset it is necessary to appreciate correctly the present situation with regard to the Services. The avowed object of the Government of India Act 1919 as expressed in its preamble was two-fold (i) to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and (ii) the progressive realisation of responsible Government in British India as an integral part of the Empire. In the Montagu-Chelmsford Report suggestions were made with regard to the increasing association of Indians in the Services and certain proportions of Europeans and Indians to be recruited for the I. C. S. were indicated. The Government of India Act effected a certain measure of immediate responsible Government. While doing so it recognised the desirability of securing stable and efficient public Services and for that purpose Sections 96 (B) to 96 (E) were enacted to provide security to the members of the various Services.

2. The fact that in a little more than two years it has been found necessary to appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of again examining the questions of the functions, position and emoluments of the Services and the pace of Indianisation shows that the steps taken in 1919 were not properly conceived. While the Reforms effected a radical change in the conception of the Government of India, the necessary implications of such a change as affecting the Services were perhaps not fully grasped. It was not realised that, while under the new constitution the Services became in theory fully and in practice largely the servants of the people it was anomalous that all appointments to the All-India Services whether of Europeans or Indians were to be made not by the Government of India but by the Secretary of State who alone was to control their salaries, recruitment, conditions of service, discipline and conduct, and such salaries were to be outside the vote of the legislatures. Such an arrangement was bound to be regarded as inconsistent to a certain extent with the avowed object and spirit of the Reforms; because, as long as the All-India Services are kept outside the vote of the legislatures and even outside the control of the Government of India, India cannot be near to complete self-government in the sense of having her public Services and possessing her own agency of Government. Moreover under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms one change inconsistent with the spirit of the new constitution was made. While on the one hand the Provincial Governments in India were made responsible to the elected representatives of the people who were ultimately to guide the policy and the Services were to carry out the policy of such responsible Governments, on the other hand the somewhat inconsistent position was created by which members of the Indian Civil Service were not only to continue to be eligible for membership of Government but eight Governorships were thrown open to them. Instead of confining the I. C. S. merely to the functions performed by the Civil Service in England its members were thus permitted to be arbiters of policy even more than before the Reforms

NO SPIRIT OF HOSTILITY.

3. The demand for the rapid indianisation of the Services is not, as it is supposed to be, the outcome of hostility against the Europeans in the Services. The distrust and the apparent hostility is not racial but is against the system. It is very largely recognised that a certain admixture and increased number of Europeans is necessary in the various Services although the quantum must considerably vary with regard to the requirements and the nature of the work of the different Services. It is acknowledged by all right thinking men that such admixture is more necessary during the transition period leading to complete responsible Government, and that even when full responsible Government is attained such association will be desirable and will be welcomed. It is acknowledged that the Europeans as well as the Indian element in the services should be of the right standard and that it is essential that the services should be of the right standard and that it is essential that the services should be efficient and contented. But it is felt that such association of Europeans and the extent of it and the terms on which such association should be secured, should at every stage be a matter of determination by the Indian people themselves through the Government of India and the legislatures and should not be a thing to be determined for them by an outside authority like the Secretary of State. Indianisation merely by increasing the percentage of Indians in the Services on the present footing without complete control over them of the Government of India and the legislatures is not what is desired. What is resented is the perpetuation of the present system under which recruitment, pay and allowances and conditions of service, etc., are vested entirely in the Secretary of State, and the Government of India and the Local Governments are committed to liabilities incurred without their consent. Even increases in the cadre of the Services are made by the Secretary of State and the Governments of India and the legislatures are denied the power of abolishing particular posts. Further, under the first part of S. 96 B (1) the Secretary of State has the power to re-instate any person in the Civil Service who has been dismissed, that is, even in the case of a Provincial Service man who is dismissed by the authority by which he was appointed the Secretary of State can interfere. Under the second part of that clause any person appointed by the Secretary of State, if he thinks himself wronged by an order of an official superior in a Governor's province, can complain to the Governor and the Governor may require such action to be taken as may appear to him to be just and equitable. The effect of this is that even in transferred subjects the Governor can by his own authority interfere and upset the orders of a minister with regard to an officer. The words "thinks himself wronged by an order" are so wide as to include even transfers and postings. Under the Devolution Rules, censure on an officer whether in any All-India or Provincial Service in a transferred department can be passed only with the personal concurrence of the Governor and even the transfer of an All-India Service officer requires such concurrence (Rule 10). Such over-riding powers in the hands of the Governor alone are much calculated to weaken the authority of a Minister and discipline in transferred departments.

BRITISH RECRUITS' MISGIVINGS.

4. The framers of the Act had present to their minds the desirability of transferring the control of the Services from the Secretary of State to the Government of India or to the local Governments or to the legislatures in India. Section 96 (B) Clause 2 empowers the Secretary of State to delegate his powers in this behalf to the Government and legislatures in India.

5. It is represented that it is difficult to secure sufficient European recruits for the All-India Services and that the present European members of the Services are dissatisfied with their lot. It is not a correct appreciation of the situation to regard the unattractiveness of the Services as being the result of financial reasons only. Although the financial consideration is certainly there, I venture to think that the main factor in the unattractiveness is the changed conditions of the services under the Reforms. The Services through force of habit had come to regard themselves as the rulers of the people and the arbiters of the policy of Government. This, as I have already observed, has completely changed in theory and to a considerable extent in practice. The new position still leaves immense opportunities for interesting and useful public work and indeed the work of assisting India in the speedy realisation of dominion status is one which should appeal to the best instincts of all educated and thinking Englishmen. But it is only natural that the sudden break from the old order of things has produced a dislocation in the ideas of people and it must take some time before adjustment to the new conditions is reached. One thing essential therefore is to do everything to remove the present misconception as to the new order of things and to make prospective recruits as well as those in the Services at present to realize the opportunities of a new character that are available under the new constitution. Unfortunately, instead of this being done, propaganda has been carried on in England very much exaggerating the conditions obtaining in this country thus frightening away recruits who can have only a very hazy notion of the new situation.

6. To my mind, instead of perpetuating the present system of keeping recruitment and conditions of service, etc., entirely vested in the Secretary of State, the step must be boldly taken of delegating those powers to the Government of India in respect of such Services as it is decided to maintain as All-India Services and of provincialising the rest of the Services and thus transferring their control to the local Governments and the local legislatures. I would exempt certain appointments e.g., High Court Judges, Members of Council, Advocate General, that are made by the Crown from the control of the Government of India. In order to secure the complete independence of officers holding these appointments they should continue to be under the control of the Crown working through its Principal Secretary of State. The suggestion made in certain quarters to so amend Section 96 (B) as to put it out of the power of the Secretary of State to make such delegation will be a disastrous step to take. If any such retrograde step is taken the whole situation will be upset and the smooth working and progress of constitutional Government will be seriously endangered

THE REAL PROBLEM.

7. The real problem is not whether it is possible to maintain the present organisation of the public Service by trying to remove obstacles to recruitment. It must be recognised that under the new constitution Government and along with it the Services which are its administrative agency, will be subjected to an ever increasing measure of popular control. The real problem is to so re-organise the Services as to adapt them on lines consistent with the new constitution and also with the growing need for public economy. Any attempt to deal merely with the question of what are proper emoluments to secure European recruits of the right sort, without at the same time revising the percentage of Europeans in the Services with a view to their reduction to the essential minimum, is destined to prove a failure. If the present proportion of Europeans and Indians or anything near it is maintained in all the Services and the emoluments of the European members are increased, there will immediately arise a persistent, strong and irresistible demand for the elimination of the European element altogether—a result which cannot be too strongly deprecated—and racial feelings would be aroused which is most undesirable for all concerned. An enquiry should therefore be undertaken with regard to each Service to determine whether it should be maintained as an All-India Service or should be provincialised and to lay down to what extent it can be Indianised and at what pace in future such Indianisation should proceed. In my opinion, the Indian Civil Service and the Police which I regard to Security Services and the Irrigation Branch of the P. W. D. Services and the Indian Medical Service should be maintained as All-India Services and their recruitment, salaries and conditions of Service, etc., should be put in the hands of the Government of India. In the Indian Civil Service, the judicial branch will have to be dealt with differently from the executive branch as regards recruitment and Indianisation. The rest of the Services can be safely provincialised and their control transferred to the local Governments. In Services like Forest, Education, Agriculture, Public Works (roads and buildings) and the Judicial Branch of the I. C. S. the proportion of Indians can be largely increased almost immediately while in the Executive Branch of the I.C.S., Police and Irrigation, the strength of the European element will have to be maintained in a greater proportion. A genuine attempt should be made to reduce the European element to a reasonable minimum all round. If this is done the presence of the European element in the Services will not be regarded as an obstacle to the further progress of self-government but it will be welcome as a necessary safeguard during the transitional period and more generous treatment of the European public servants would meet with acceptance. Those Services which are decided to be maintained on an All-India basis will then be reorganised on standards of pay sufficient to attract Indians of suitable qualifications serving in their own country, while the European members will receive, in addition, overseas allowance sufficient to compensate them for extra expenses occasioned by Service in a foreign country e.g., passages when leave is taken, remittances to England, etc. By this method while the total cost to the country will not be increased, the European members will receive fair treatment. Similarly, the European members of the Services to be provincialised will also receive an overseas allowance.

COSTLY SERVICES.

8. In this connection it has been contended that the cost to India of overseas Europeans is very small. It is urged that the number of overseas Europeans is roughly 4,000 and as the total cost comes to about six crores it comes to a very small percentage of the total revenues and that India gets ample return for this expenditure. But the question is now whether India does or does not receive ample return from the services of these men. The question really is whether India can afford to maintain a civil administration at a cost which is beyond her economic capacity. India has reached the stage of diminishing returns and increased taxation is showing signs of reduced revenues. That the percentage of the cost of the overseas Europeans works out at 4 per cent. of the total revenue is really fallacious argument. If the State continues to resort to increased taxation and thus increases its revenue the percentage would certainly diminish but it does not follow that the cost has decreased. This may be illustrated by what has happened in this province. The number of overseas officers in this province was at one time 434 costing Rs. 59 lakhs. The number is now 373 and the reduced number costs Rs. 73 lakhs. The average cost per unit per annum works out roughly at Rs. 20,000 as against the former average of Rs. 13,600. This does not take account of the burden on account of leave and furlough and other allowances. If this is added the average per unit will be considerably greater.

9. Further it must be remembered that the time scale system has been introduced and thus every officer continues to get promotion according to the length of his service and has not to wait for vacancies occurring as was the case before. Further the various revisions of salary given to the I. C. S. shows the following percentage of increase since 1890:—

5 to 10 years' service increase 40 per cent.

10 to 15 years' service increase 40 per cent.

15 to 20 years' service increase 68 per cent.

20 to 25 years' service increase 11 per cent.

Over 25 years' service increase 1 per cent. It is true that officers with salaries over Rs. 3,000 per annum have practically got no increase. And the officers in Presidency towns are specially affected by the increased rents and cost of living. In their case however the financial stringency cannot be anything like that felt by those in the middle grade. All Governments as well as individuals have owing to the present abnormal conditions been obliged to readjust their expenditure and effect retrenchments and officers serving in India must readjust themselves to altered circumstances.

10. At the same time I am quite prepared to grant that the cost of living has increased enormously both here and in England and passages to and from England and the cost of education of children in England has become more dear and the married men's burdens have particularly increased. I do recognise that European members of the Services should get emoluments sufficient for living in reasonable comfort, the cost of passages for periodical leave and for reasonable cost of education of children, if the present emoluments are proved to be insufficient for the purpose. I am not in a position without proper materials e.g., budgets of reasonable expenditure, to fix what those emoluments should be. The salaries of all Services should be revised and put on a standard basis with regard to Indian requirements and the European members should be paid an overseas allowance over and above the standard salaries But every All-India Service must remain one Service consisting of both Europeans and Indians exactly on the same footing except in the matter of overseas allowances. I am wholly against constituting two different Services one comprising Indians only and the other comprising Europeans only. Such a step would result in the recruitment of Indians of an inferior calibre. The standards of admission and examination for the All-India Services must be maintained as at present, examinations being held in England as well as in India and open to both Europeans and Indians in both places, and there should be no distinction between its various members as regards promotion and eligibility for higher appointments, the only difference being, as already stated, overseas allowance to European members in order to compensate them for service at such a long distance from their homes. This is of course on the footing already stated that the percentage of European members in such Services as may be maintained on an All-India basis be brought down to the lowest essential minimum the rest being filled by qualified Indians, and the other Services are provincialised. It need not be apprehended that by this method the European element would be at once reduced to this minimum for those already in Service at present will be there for many years and it will take considerable time before the new proportion of Indians and European becomes fully effective.

GUARANTEES

11. As regards the question of sufficient guarantees for the safety of the present members of the All-India Services and the new recruits in the matter of their pay and pensions, it must be remembered that by the proviso to Section 96 (B) Clause 2 all persons appointed before the commencement of the Government of India Act 1919 are secured their existing or accruing rights and are entitled to compensation for the loss of any of them. As regards those recruited after 1919 they have no cause of complaint for they had before them the provisions of the Government of India Act 1919. As regards the scale and condition of pensions, Section 96 (B) Clause 3 provides that they shall be regulated by the rules in force at the time of the passing of the Government of India Act and any variation of such rules shall not adversely affect any member appointed before the date of such variation.

12. As I have already observed the present anomalous situation under which the control of the All-India Services vested in the Secretary of State should be ended and the methods of recruitment conditions of service, pay and allowance, discipline and conduct should be transferred to the Government of India by delegation under 96 (B) Clause 2; but I will keep their salaries non-votable. It will be said that when recruitment is found difficult even when the control of these matters is vested in the Secretary of State it will be still more difficult if the control is transferred to India. But I venture to think that once the matter is put on the only basis on which it should be put, there will be mutual confidence and trust created which in course of time will remove all misapprehensions. But I do recognise the present difficulty and the desirability of providing against it. This can be done to my mind by giving to European recruits the option of retirement on proportionate pension within a period of three years after such recruitment in the service. This option may be given only for a period of five years from the date of revision of the constitution whether in one or earlier, by which time things will have come down and the real position will be appreciated and understood by all parties.

ORAL EVIDENCE.

When Sir Chimanlal Setalvad came in for examination Lord Lee observed that all his colleagues should have to see him sitting at their table but during the strenuous nature of their work Sir Chimanlal had chosen better course (Laughter). Lord Lee said that he had devoted great attention to Sir Chimanlal's paper. He took it that witness was opposed to the view those who thought that European recruitment must cease at once and that he would redress their legitimate grievances. Sir Chimanlal replied that was so but he was strongly of opinion that question of Indianisation and the Services' grievances must be tackled together as a whole.

Lord Lee:—That is what our terms of reference require us to.

Sir Chimanlal I am aware of that Sir. All I am suggesting is that the two things are interlinked that effect could not be given by the Government to the proposals regarding emoluments immediately while deferring decision on the question of Indianisation. One is afraid from past experience that such things do happen.

Lord Lee:—The Commission can't control that, it can only recommend.

Sir Chimanlal I am not suggesting that you should control. I am only giving expression to my impression and desire the Commission their report to impress strongly upon the authorities' liability of carrying out their decisions whether in both respects. Lord Lee said Unfortunately authorities in London told them that the unwillingness of recruits going to India. If as witness pred, the presattraction of the Secretary of State's controwas removed what would be the business substitute its place to attract a number of European recruits considered necessary

LEGAL COVENANT.

The witness was prepared to give them an increase in overseas allowance if considered necessary.

Lord Lee:—"What about ally binding covenant with the Government of India, which aggrieved officers could enforce in the "court of law?"

Sir Chimanlal replied that nothing depended on terms of the covenant. He would not grant more rights than enjoyed by those who came under the Code with commercial firms. In case of wrongful dismissal, the court only grant reasonable damages not compensation for the entire career. He would not give them any particular posts and against abolition.

Lord Lee: "Would you guarantee their time scale in normal course."

Witness: "I would."

Lord Lee: "Then your attitude in favour of legal covenant, exact details of which can be decided later, in place of the Secretary of State's protection. You keep their salaries non-votable.

Answer: For the present mean those received under terms the salaries will remain non-votable, with that right throughout their service cannot bind the future action of Government.

Lord Lee: "You mean of recruitment will be changed from time to time."

Answer: "Yes."

Lord Lee: "There may another Royal Commission later

Replying to Mr. Samarth taking up the point about desirability giving effect to the Commission's proposal whole asked the witness whether higher emoluments to European reduction the European element Indianisation and the provincialisation the Service would not antagonise public

REDUCTIONARY.

Witness:—I am certain parties in India will be opposed

Replying to Chairman observed that the question of Indian basic salary differed us departments. In some the pay must be retained and in other must be reduced.

Lord Lee, pointed there would be two salaries one Indians and one for Indians; but if proposal to give small allowances Non-returned Indians, was given, it would create three classes of the Indians recruited in India not it. Would it not be better to Non-returned

Indian a lump sum to cover his reasonable expenses?

The witness did not mind how it was done. Witness opposed Sir Reginald Craddock's suggestion that Indian recruitment be confined to India and that Indians educated in London might as well compete in India.

Sir Chimanlal:—"I will not create water tight compartments."

Replying to Sir Habibullah witness, while admitting that relation between him and All-India service officers of his department, when he was a Government member, were most cordial and that all officers worked most loyally to make Reforms a success; personal opinion of the majority of I.C.S. officers was opposed to reforms which they thought were not to the good of the country. Officers of other services thought well of reforms. Further questioned the witness said, he would divide provincialised services into two grades, that Indian officers of required efficiency were available to fill higher appointments and that he would not make distinction in salary of Indians and Europeans above three thousand.

Replying to Mr. Samarth, witness said that Indian Judges have been very successful, that civilian judges from the mofussil were not acquainted with Bombay conditions and legal requirements, and that subordinate judges were much better than good number of district judges. Sir Cyril Jackson pointed out that defect attributed to civilian judge from the mofussil applied also to those taken from subordinate judiciary. The witness replied that only once so far a judge from their rank been appointed.

Replying to Mr. Samarth he emphasised that there should be no statutory restriction regarding appointments to judgeships. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad by the way strongly refuted the allegation made by C. P. and Berar commission against Indian judiciary that they were more after legal technicalities than facts etc. In answer to Mr. Basu witness stated that he would recruit Europeans to Educational Service only on special contracts and he considered European Association desirable in the Education Department. On Mr. Samarth and Mr. Basu intimating their desire to question witness on certain points in private, Press withdrew.

PROBLEM OF INDIA'S DEFENCE.

MILITARY CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

A Conference to explain the attitude of the authorities on current question of military interest was held at Fort William to-day. General Cubitt, commanding the Presidency and the Assam District forces, presiding. Col. Twiss the Director of Intelligence at the army headquarters explained the situation on the North Western Frontier during the last three years. He said there was a decrease both in the number of raids and in the number of British subjects killed, wounded and kidnapped. Those that were kidnapped were usually held to ransom but except in a few cases did the raiders benefit. Thanks to the effective methods of the Civil authorities, the total value of the loot carried off also showed a marked decrease.

Referring to the murder of Captain Baker Jones he said that it was not due to any political motives. The two outlaws were concerned in it and they fired at the Ford van in the hope of hitting some body. So far as the murder of Major Finnis, about a fortnight ago, was concerned, six outlaws took part in it. A gang of murderers and outlaws had taken refuge in the Afghan Territory and they were believed to be responsible for raids and other crimes. Two of them were arrested and placed in jail, but escaped owing to the connivance of some of the Afghan officials.

Regarding external India, he said that India had a long Frontier line and lengthy sea coast to defend. The army looked after the frontier while India's five thousand miles of coast line was protected by the British Navy at a cost of a crore and a half annually, which was not much to pay for. If India had a navy of her own, it would cost her at least fifty crores annually.

Turning to the defence of India, comprising overseas defence, frontier policy, strength and cost of the Army etc., Colonel Twiss said that in India the Army had been reduced to a dangerously low minimum and its expenditure curtailed as much as possible. In conclusion Colonel Twiss referred to Indianization and said that, with a few exceptions, British officers did not object to the Indianization of the Army, provided that Indian officers came up to the standard of the British officers. It was absolutely essential that the standard of efficiency should be maintained. They were not against Indianization and had the welfare of India just as much at heart as Indians themselves.

(Continued from column 6.)

velopment, besides the immediate material advantages to be expected.

"AN ASPECT OF DECIDED BENEFIT TO INDIA."

Let me draw attention to another aspect of the Conference of more indirect but none the less to my mind of most decided benefit to India. Our representatives met almost daily both inside and outside the Conference chamber the representatives of the Dominions and His Majesty's Ministers. Nothing but good can result from such intercourse. No small portion of the misunderstandings between countries arises from a mutual failure to appreciate the problem that bound each country and the special conditions for which each country has to provide. I have no doubt that these meetings have borne fruit in a more general comprehension of the importance of India to England and the Empire. A more generous view has, I am confident, sprung into existence both in England and the Dominions regarding the special problems affecting India. At the same time our delegates can communicate to me the atmosphere of the difficult problems which His Majesty's Government have to solve and of the feelings of the Dominions towards questions in which India is interested. On both sides this intercourse will bring forth greater tolerance and intuition. Judgments will no longer be made on the basis of mere externals of isolated events or reports which do not represent the true feelings of the countries. With a greater inclination to strive to understand difficulties to comprehend special conditions to appreciate prejudices and needs and with more universal desire to search for ground for mutual agreement the bond of union and sympathy will grow stronger and will draw the nations of the Empire ever closer together. In addition it will prove to be for the mutual benefit and the advancement of their prosperity and, as I believe in my heart in the furtherance of the best interests of humanity.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

"BENEFITS TO INDIA."

VICEROY'S SPEECH AT BENGAL CHAMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S CAMP,

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The following are extracts from the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy made to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta on 18-12-23:—

The hospitality extended to me by the representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to-day gives me an opportunity of this character, which I greatly value and without which my visit to Calcutta would have been incomplete. If these meetings are treasured by me I can assure you that they are no less prized by the members on my Government and when the work of the administration permits of their absence, they take every opportunity of visiting commercial centres and of deriving advantage from intercourse with the leading minds of the commercial world. I am gratified that three of the members of Council were able to be present recently at the meetings of the Associated Chambers. I know they gleamed valuable information from their conversations in Bombay, and I trust that the members of the Associated Chambers also took away some benefit in return. I think it may have been of interest to the latter to have had insight into the schemes my Government have under examination and statements such as that of Sir Basil Blackett showing the very wide line of country he has selected for exploration on the domain of finance held to bring others into touch with the questions exercising the minds of the administration and to promote a feeling of confidence that the outlook of Government is sufficiently comprehensive.

"LABOUR LEGISLATION."

You have preferred to enactments which I may class together as labour legislation. I am conscious of the great assistance we have received from Calcutta business men in making an advance with this kind of legislation. An advance was needed for the conditions under which labour worked in India were admittedly in the discredit of a country now endowed with representative institutions. The international labour organisation at Geneva has alluded in most appreciative terms to the sincerity of India in the matter of labour legislation as shown by the practical step taken by her to carry into effect each draft convention. She ratifies nevertheless as you justly observe in view of the special character of Indian labour and the ancient traditions behind the systems now in use progress must be achieved gradually. Sympathy, patience and understanding must attend the introduction of each reform, and I assure you that my Government realises these limitations to the full and mindful of the antipathy of old bottles to the sudden inflow of new vintages will proceed with such change after due deliberation and after discussion, where necessary with those best qualified to assist with advice as for instance, the number of your Chambers the Tariff Board has been at work in Calcutta as their enquiry still in progress. It would not be right for me to state any view at present. I only refer to their work to express the hope that all important commercial bodies in Calcutta will continue to afford them any information and assistance they may seek in this difficult enquiry of a most technical nature.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

You will naturally expect me to refer to the important conference recently concluded. I allude to the Imperial Economic Conference on which your Chamber cannot fail to be specially interested. Before I refer to the Conference itself, let me first express my warm appreciation of the efforts of the delegates representing India. Circumstances rendered their task specially difficult but in spite of those difficulties they were successful in making a notable contribution on behalf of India to the proceedings of the Conference. The main part of the work of representing India fell upon Mr. Innes, who is to be most warmly congratulated on the great industry knowledge, tact and resource he brought to bear on the presentation of our case. This was the first Imperial Conference specially assembled to deal exclusively with the subject of economic conditions affecting the Empire. Its composition was of a most authoritative and representative character. I need not dilate to you on the conditions preceding its meetings, on trade expression, on the economic inter-relation of one country to another and on the disastrous effect produced in the world by the economic collapse of central Europe, for it has affected India as well as England and the Dominions severely and you are familiar with the conditions of widespread unemployment of an unparalleled nature in England consequent on the loss of markets. These conditions caused His Majesty's Government acute anxiety. Hopes were, however, entertained that pending the slow rehabilitation of Europe some remedy might be found. It was therefore determined to endeavour to the full the resources of the Empire and the conditions necessary for the wider development of trade within the Empire.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AND INDIA.

In the forefront of those discussions arose the question of imperial preferences. In regard to this question, India occupied a widely different position from that of the Dominions the delegates of the latter could rally on the support of those whom they represented for the principles they advocated. The issue of imperial preference however has not as yet been discussed in the Indian legislature and in consequence, as you are aware, our representatives in accordance with the views of my Government did not commit themselves to the principles of imperial preference. You will realise that in the circumstances this was the proper course. Then the time comes to consider the question in the Indian legislature the implications of the policy, now perhaps not sufficiently widely understood will have become more familiar. Public opinion in India has yet to explore the question before there can be a basis to arrive at a considered judgment upon it. As far as India is concerned there is no reciprocity of preference at present. By the preference given by the British Government to Indian coffee tea and tobacco, India receives a sum estimated to amount to nearly 2 million pounds and three times as great as the value received by any other country in the Empire. India gives no preference in return. She is the only country in the Empire which does not respond to preference. These are benefits to India capable of easy and immediate comprehension. Other benefits are claimed for the system which demand and deserve clear study. There are also political and other aspects as well as economic for the consideration. I need not deal with these at present. The value of the results of the Conference as regards commercial conditions and resources will be better appreciated when the full official report is issued. It will not be possible for us to dwell on all the recommendations but the proceedings of the committee on inter imperial exchange and on the taxation of shipping, the discussion regarding bills of lading and arbitration awards and regarding imperial communications, more especially regarding a big weekly service by airship to and from India carrying mails and passengers and accomplishing the journey in 4½ days are of special interest to India. The scheme for cooperation in the development of imperial resources is of great importance. His Majesty's Government have offered, subject to ratification by Parliament, to contribute up to a maximum of 3/4 of the interest for 5 years to that portion of an approved development scheme of public utility which results in expenditure in England. This offer if ratified will deserve the most careful consideration by all those who are interested in productive de-

(Continued in column 5.)

LITERATURE AND ART

THE "PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT."

In verbal currency, no less than in a currency of another kind, there circulate replicas, counterfeits and false coins. Many words are used long after they have ceased to mean what they originally implied and many phrases are passed on which had little meaning even when they were first coined. We speak of "World Opinion", "British Democracy", "Law and Order", "Wrecking the Councils", and so on without honestly asking ourselves what precisely these phrases mean. "Psychological moment" is another well-worn phrase whose exact meaning it is almost impossible to divine. The phrase, however, is much in favour nowadays. We are told that so and so appeared in the political field at the "psychological moment" or that a good leader must strike at the "psychological moment" and so on. It is of course used in the sense of "the fitting or proper moment." But if words have any meaning, this phrase can in no sense be understood to mean "a fitting moment." Psychology is the science of mind and "psychological" is whatever pertains to that science. As applied to a moment of time, therefore, the latter word has absolutely no meaning. It is as sensible as saying that something should be done at a "mental moment."

How is it then that a phrase which is so obviously nonsensical has become so popular in the journalistic and political world in all English-speaking countries? The explanation is not simple for no one has yet enunciated a Gresham's Law for verbal currency. But it is a fact that the phrase was rendered into English from a French expression—which itself was a mistranslation of a German phrase, "Das Psychologische Moment" which was incorrectly translated into French as "le moment psychologique." It appears that there are two words "Moment" in German. The one a neuter substantive signifying "momentum", a dynamical factor which, as applied to the mind, urges it to this or that conclusion; the other a masculine substantive signifying "moment of time", which, as applied to the mind, would seem to have no meaning at all with or without the epithet "psychological." Now the cause of the confusion between the two was a curious one. During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, a German newspaper speaking of the siege of Paris and the pending bombardment of the city remarked that "the psychological (or more correctly psychical) momentum—Das Psychologische Moment—must be allowed to play a prominent part, for without its co-operation there is little to be hoped from the work of artillery"—meaning that psychological considerations must influence strategic movements. The French newspapers, however, fell foul of the phrase "Das Psychologische Moment" and made fun of it: mistranslating it as "le moment psychologique", they asked: "What German pedantry is this! Whoever heard of a 'psychological moment' and what possible meaning it can have?" They turned it into a catch-phrase to be used in jocular derision. But the phrase had its revenge and despite its derisive origin and its eccentric history, and application it has now struck its roots in the English language and means something which it has no grammatical or etymological right to mean. No doubt it would be sheer pedantry to urge its elimination from the columns of newspapers or the speeches of excited politicians; yet let those who employ it remember that its parentage is illegitimate and its inherent significance nil. It is a minor literary legacy of the eternal combat between Germany and France!

"PHILOSOPHY OF ACTION".

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ACTION.—(Lok. B. G. Tilak's Gitarahasya), by V. Mangalvedkar.

Mr. Mangalvedkar's volume entitled "the Philosophy of Action" purports to be a summary of the important portions of the Philosophy of Action as taught to the world by the late Lokamanya in his great work "Gitarahasya." The second edition (which is under review) gives to the author some scope for selfgratulation and the preface to the second edition shows how amply it has been availed of. With some naivette the author admitted in the preface to the first edition that he was making a bold attempt but in his second edition he has apparently left the philosophical student's humility far behind himself. As a student the present reviewer was often told by a Professor the familiar story about English prayers. The ladies of higher status, he said would come out of churches and ejaculate "Oh! What a grand preacher! I did not understand a word of what he said!" Mr. Mangalvedkar has taken his cue from such ladies and similar gentlemen and decided that nebulous writing is the same thing as a philosophical writing. Read the Introduction and you find the very reverse of what you find in the great work of Lokamanya viz. precision, perspicacity and familiarity. The present reviewer has a Liberal friend who always denounced the late Lokamanya. As usual he read Gitarahasya much more carefully than ninety per cent. of Lokamanya's political followers and cursed the book. "What a great misfortune is it," he declared, "That Gitarahasya was characterised by precision of concept, perspicacity of expression and familiarity of style! For method there is no better work in Marathi!" Mr. Mangalvedkar's writing is the very opposite. "These paths are so old as the world itself" is a sentence which will show the acquaintance Mr. Mangalvedkar has with English usage. "The miseries of the world were never effectively checked by these paths but often led a great section of the society astray into cowardice and irresponsibility etc." This sentence will show Mr. Mangalvedkar's regard for the elementary rules of English syntax. "The keen intellect of Mr. Tilak perceived the wrong direction of the social decadence." A reader of this sentence is inclined to ask if there is a right direction of the social decadence. "It takes as much interest in national welfare as it elevates human beings to the kingdom of Heaven" is a sentence fit to be set in a paper in English language at the B. A. examination with the heading "correct the following sentences." The mention of an "anarchist" midway between a carpenter and a patriot demonstrates Mr. Mangalvedkar's sense of juxtaposition. "Any work, scavenging, carpenting or bookselling does not affect the soul, but only his motive." Well may one sit contemplating on a perusal of this sentence whether motive is the object or the subject of the verb "does not affect.". . . "At any rate, motive values are not promising to cash values." What a wonderful philosophical sentence!

In the last paragraph of his introduction Mr. Mangalvedkar says "Mr. Tilak for very good reasons, prefers to favour the school of Action as the origin of psychic life in creation. The song celestial is made the text to prove this doctrine of Action." These two sentences bring out clearly what Mr. Mangalvedkar has hinted throughout the introduction. If they mean anything they mean that Tilak wanted to propound his theory of Action and took Bhagwatgita as a convenient text to propound and prove it. This is an entirely wrong idea. The true position is to be found in **Lokamany's own** Introduction his great Marathi work. Having perused Bhagwatgita again and again, Mr. Tilak felt convinced that most of the existent interpretations of that work were misleading and that the true meaning was Karmayog or "the duty to Act." It was with the sole intention of correctly interpreting Bhagwatgita (and not for propagating any of his pet theories) that Mr. Tilak wrote this great work. This is the truth and the whole truth.

Having said so much, it will be torturing the readers of this "Review" to take them through the thick clouds otherwise to be called the main work. If by the inbecility of purchasers or owing to the pushfulness of the publishers or owing to the great Tapas of Lokamanya, it becomes necessary to bring out a third edition or the work, Mr. Mnagalvedkar will do well to devote a period of at least six months to the study of Gitarahasya and another period of six months to the reading of Mr. Leadbeater's works. He will also do justice to Lokamanya if he keeps his letter dated 10th June 1916 for private circulation and omits all the reference to what pased between the Lokamanya and himself. Great leaders like Lokamanya have mysterious ways of encouraging young men. The latter however, should show some taste by keeping those encouragements to themselves.

A BOOK ON ANIMALS.

"BEASTS OF AN INDIAN VILLAGE."—By Douglas Dewar, Oxford University Press. Price Rs. 3.

Once more we have to thank Mr. Dewar for a most interesting and delightful little book. This one contains a great deal of solid information put in so easy and pleasant a form that it will be absorbed unconsciously by the youthful readers for whom the book is written. In fact, so smoothly and gradually are the deductions made that the reader will imagine that he has drawn them for himself. His powers of observation will be awakened and stimulated, and every bird, beast and reptile that he sees will be an object of real interest and respect. For the author shows in vivid manner how wonderfully each creature is adapted by its shape or colouring to the life it has to lead and to the surroundings in which it must spend that life. If only children and grown-ups would realize that all these so-called "inferior" animals are as much God's creatures as we ourselves are, the world would be a much happier and better place. When animals are living in freedom they are happy, as Mr. Dewar points out—they know nothing of pain or death until it happens to them. "It is very rare to see a sickly wild animal. If one falls sick it is soon killed. The average wild animal is always in perfect health, and, as you know, there is nothing like good health to cause happiness. Thus, wild animals lead happy lives, they have no worries, they have not to work and they enjoy perfect health and perfect freedom of action." As a rule it is a very different story with the tamed or domestic animal, when they are in man's power there is an end to happiness as well as freedom.

The short chapter on "Superstitions about animals" is valuable, as superstition is mostly ignorant and stupid, and ignorance and stupidity are often the cause of cruelty.

The illustrations by R.G. Wright are most artistic. It is difficult to say which is the best, perhaps that of the Chinkara—where beside the grateful and lifelike pose of the animal, the impression of high rocks is wonderfully conveyed in a few strokes of the brush.

There is a good index, and a list of the animals described, with their names in English, Latin, and Hindustani brings to an end a book which leaves us longing for more.

THE "MODERN REVIEW."

The "Modern Review" for December is, as usual, well printed and illustrated and contains much interesting matter. In particular the account of an eye-witness of the terrible earthquake in Japan is interesting as he gives some first-hand information about the unfortunate Koreans who were massacred in large numbers during the panic. He pays tribute to the patience and fortitude of the mass of the Japanese people during this awful time. There are many other articles and notes of interest to the general reader, amongst which we would mention, "The Rescuing of Civilization" by a Chinese Observer, "The Web of Indian Communal Democracy" by Dr. R. Mookherjee, and "The Study of Contemporary Civilization," by Professor Patrick Geddes. The latter explains the origin and the reason of the lectures which are being given on this subject by the Author under the auspices of the Bombay University Syndicate. Then there is a most informing collection of "Notes" and "Gleanings" a serial story by Rabindranath Tagore and a frontispiece entitled "Mother" reproduced by the courtesy of Dr. Abanindranath Tagore. The whole being excellent value for Re. 1.

URDU PERIODICALS.

"Urdu" (Aurangabad, Deccan). Owing to "unavoidable circumstances" the October number of this only Urdu quarterly could not be published before December. In this number the place of honour is rightly given to Hafiz Mahmud Sherani's critical study of Maulana Shibli's *Shir-al-Ajam* which gives in five volumes the history of the poetical literature of Persia. In this article Hakim Sinai, Omar Khayyam and Anwari have been dealt with, the study of Khayyam being the result of Dr. Shaikh Muhammad Iqbal's efforts. This critical study is in itself a mine of information for the students of Persian literature and the several important mistakes of commission and omission committed by Maulana Shibli are very well brought out. Sayed Ross Masud gives the translation of the fifth lecture of a French scholar's series of lectures on Hindustani. This is in fact a review of the early Urdu works and is full of scholarly interest. In another article M. Azmatullah Khan defines what poetry is. His article is a beautiful commentary on "Poetry is the creation of imagery," which his fertile brain has made exceedingly informing and interesting by means of suitable quotations from standard Urdu authors. Maulana Habibur Rahman Khan Sherwani's "Introduction to the poetry of Dard" which is at present in press, is of great value to the students of the Urdu literature inasmuch as it gives within a short space of fifteen pages all about Dard, whose poetry, as his name connotes, is full of religious pathos and who occupies a distinct place of his own in Urdu literature. He flourished at a time when India was passing through the throes of Nadir Shah's invasion. In the poetry section M. Azmatullah Khan's poem is most touching. He has portrayed the picture of a devoted and loving wife, a true specimen of Indian womanhood, who remains loyal and faithful to her husband even when the latter deserts her and begins, like the bee, to suck another flower. There are also other suggestive articles dealing with the Urdu alphabet and its mode of writing.

"Maarif" (Azamgarh). The November number opens with Maulvi Sayed Sulaiman Nadvi's article entitled "Arz-e-Haram" in which he has shown, in his own characteristic style, the importances of the holy places to the Musalmans of the world. The writer has shown that the Prophet's injunctions really owe their origin to the Quranic verses and has proved that these holy places—the nerve-centre of Islam—should remain *de facto* in Muslim hands. Another interesting article reviews the educational conditions of the Hedjaz which, in the opinion of the writer, are most deplorable. Although there are several schools—some of them being the result of Indian Muslims' initiative and generosity—yet the education imparted there has no aim whatsoever and is totally unsuited to modern requirements. The writer who has personally visited all these institutions, appeals to the rich in this country to take their due share in improving the educational conditions of the Hedjaz, the common heritage of El-Islam. "Jehangir and Nur Jehan" forms the subject of another interesting article by Sibtin Ahmad. And although this is based on Professor Beni Prasad's new theory about the love-affair between the Emperor and the Empress, yet the way in which the writer has handled it, gives it the colour of originality. The poetry section is adorned with two beautiful *ghazals*, one by Maulana Hasrat and the other by Jauhar, the nom-de-plume of Maulana Muhammad Ali.

"Nigar" (Bhopal). In the November issue there are two very well-written short stories, the one being "Naghma-e-Ashk" by Latifuddin Ahmad and the other "Ada-e-Farz by Qamar. In another interesting article the life and works of Dante are described in a lucid manner. Professor Ghoshal gives the fourth instalment of his series of articles about the Moghul Gardens. The present contribution is wholly devoted to the Moghul Gardens of Delhi and its perusal will be found entertaining from beginning to end.

EUGENICS.

"MY UNDELIVERED LECTURE."

By S. K. Mukherji, Dacca. Published by the author.

This small booklet under the fanciful caption which the author has chosen to give it, is an addition to the not voluminous literature on the comparatively very young science of Eugenics. Eugenics, has not yet passed beyond the stage of mere dissemination of its theories and principles so far as they are surely known and systematized and only lately have scientific attempts been made to put the theories advanced to practical tests. Eugenics has received some support from experiments carried out in the plant world and the next stage has been taken up to the spheres animal life. This small volume is a simple interpretation of the general ideas current on the subject. For the fanciful title the author has given an interesting explanation. Inquirers into the phenomenon of caste-system will find in the book a eugenic justification suggested for its existence.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(1) "Rashtriya Shikshan", by D. V. Divekar, published by Saras Wangmaya Prasarak Mandal, Poona City, price Rs. 1-9-0.

(2) "Damaged Souls", by Gamaliel Bradford, published by Constable and Co., London, price 15/- net.

(3) "The Dravidian Element in Indian Culture", by Gilbert Slater, published by Ernest Benn, Ltd., London, price 10/6 net.

MUGHAL PAINTING.

MR. GANGOLY'S LECTURE.

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society held on Tuesday Mr. Gangoly, Editor of the "Rupam", the well-known art journal, gave a very interesting and suggestive lecture on "Mughal Painting". Mr. Gangoly illustrated his lecture with lantern slides especially prepared by him. The lecture was particularly interesting because Mr. Gangoly had evidently taken pains to select the right slides he thought would be appreciated by his audience. And, if one is to judge by the enthusiasm he aroused among his hearers he was amply justified in the choice of his slides. The comparative study and the contrasts he illustrated between the method, technique, and composition of the pictures of closely allied "schools" were decidedly effective. His description of the gradual disappearance of the Persian, the Indo-Persian and even the European influences into the typically Indian Mughal School was very attentively followed by the audience. His reference to the effects of the "Mughal School" after the break-up of the empire on the work done elsewhere in the smaller States, particularly Hyderabad, and his conclusions about the consequences of an aristocratic art as apart from popular art must have suggested many enquiries to those among his audience who have been familiar with the history of art-movements. The occasion was not obviously of a kind where he could develop his thesis. But his speech was sufficiently provocative.

SATYAGRAHA IN BORSAD.

(Continued from page 6.)

the actions of the officers who are now attaching the property of those who have refused to pay.

Resolution and After.

The resolution has had an electrical effect. It may be mentioned in passing that the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Borsad Conference was an M.L.C. who has himself to pay the tax and who also advised the people not to pay it. Another M.L.C. who is a Moderate and who did not attend the Conference sent a wire to the President in which he said that the impost was unwarranted and unjust. The fact is most of the village officers are also affected by the impost, they being themselves exempt, but not the other members of their family.

The Reign of Terror.

I shall not dwell at all on the ways of the punitive police. They have been a positive nuisance as the District Magistrate himself has admitted, none of the villagers wants them, and they would have created a reign of terror in the Taluka, but for the timely arrival of the Congress Volunteers on the scene. Some of their excesses however are under investigation. But reference ought here to be made to the reprehensible way in which efforts are made to recover the tax. They invade the villagers, rush into their houses, pick up whichever things they fancy, without either passing a receipt or making an inventory. they have even carried on attachments at night, and in a village which is considered to be the most obstinate by the Police they have served notices against 15 agriculturists threatening them with confiscation of their lands! As I have said the old and the infirm are not exempt from the impost. A woman who is dead had been shown in the list of the taxable inhabitants, and her son was asked to pay up. The other day Mr. Vallabhbhai who had been to Alarsa (or Anklav I rorgot which) was approached by a Bania who has still got scars on his back left by the belabouring dacoits who also robbed him of Rs. 1,100, and whom the Government have served with a notice to pay up Rs. 2-7-0 (the tax per head) or to allow his land to be confiscated! The Divisional Officer went to a village where a poor woman was grinding bad corn.

The Great Officer.

The Officer asked her why she had such bad corn to eat. She said even that she could have out of a bundle of faggot she had sold, and still she said in tones that would move even a stone to pity, and still they will recover the poll tax from me! The officer had not the courage to resign, but had the heart to ask the head man why she was not exempted and to fling a rupee out of his pocket at her!

AKALI TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 19.

It is now learnt that Akali leader's trial is not going to take place at Lahore but will continue at Amritsar.

ASSOCIATION CUP REPLAY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Association Cup re-play:—
Grimsby two, Chesterfield nil.—Reuter.

NEW M. C. C. RULE ON COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The M. C. C. has passed a resolution that scoring in the County Championship shall be five points for win in a completed match. Should the match not be completed, the side leading on the first innings shall receive three points and the opponents one. In the event of a tie, the points shall be divided. The matches in which no result on the first innings is attained shall not be included in the table of results.—Reuter.

ART NOTES.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF IDEAS.

There has, no doubt, been a continuous flow of travellers from Europe and America who follow and are to be found on the "Tourist main route to the East." They have their conventions, their habits and their peculiar mentality. They acquire these along with their travelling kit. And it is not easy for them to believe that travelling demands individuality and that there are no "authorities" or outfitters who can supply it "while-you-wait." It is no wonder, therefore, that the majority find at the end of their journey little that is outside their "guides" and albums. The "Exile" who contributes his impressions to a local contemporary is evidently not of the rank. He has, it appears, brought his eyes with him and used them. So that he finds that at Luxor and Thebes, "one has to re-arrange one's ideas a good deal. The old ideals in Art we are brought upon, the ideals of ancient Greece and Rome—have to give way before something infinitely greater, infinitely more spiritual. In painting we have at least got beyond the exact reproduction of nature—the photograph does this as never the hand of man can hope to do. It no longer satisfies, it is too limited, too concrete and too restricted. It is not a question of minute work or the time taken over it, but it is the minute conception and outlook that engendered the 'exact' pictures and sculpture of a few generations ago that is now realised."

DECORATIVE PIECES

He has the same truth to point out about the merits of European architecture. "Our most colossal efforts are" he says, "smaller and less dignified than those of ancient Egypt." These ancient buildings of Egypt give him an "impression of great size and of a big designing mind, such as our modern buildings fail to give, try they ever so hard as mere decorative pieces." The "Exile" has known or at least seen India. Why did he not begin his record from the beginning? Is it because the preference to teach, the false humidity and silence which often conceal real self-esteem, the weaknesses he deplores, have been too much for him? Or was the particular atmosphere in which he moved in this country so hopelessly unsuitable for the acquisition of the American quality—"vigorous and ready to learn anything and everything"—which he so generously appreciates? If he had the quality he would have found some instructive contrasts between the old and modern conditions of arts and crafts in India.

THE "EVER GREEN SPIRIT."

The re-arrangement of ideas is, however, a slow process. And, the disinterested seeker after truth is doubly handicapped by those whose ignorance, limited outlook and mental lethargy deprive them of the insight necessary to realise the worth of their artistic possesions. Count Stephan de Labienski, the Polish artist finds that in Japan it is "quite sufficient to receive inspiration from the ever green spirit of the country, its songs and festivals." He also finds that "unfortunately the Japanese do not realise the depth and wealth latent in their own ethnical creations." The Count will find the same "ever green spirit" in this country also. And, he will also find, unfortunately, Indians who do not realise "that depth and wealth latent in their own ethnical creations. It will be long before the self-esteem of outsiders and the ignorance and mental lethargy of the people will allow the latter to benefit by the mistakes of Europe and America, to realise that "ethnical art might become the source of inspiration and that "forests, fields and gardens are, furthermore, the backgrounds of artistic creations." For the present, the body and the mind might long for "new and more natural surroundings" but they betray no anxiety to come in contract with the "bosom of nature" or to understand "the natural movements of the human body." This explains why, for instance, Monsieur Dalcroze and his experiments have received no attention from this country, not even from those who appear determined to effect a revolution in pedagogy.

ART IN GUJARAT.

Gujarat should, if we are to be guided by her past, mean art. But her present does not entitle one to award the compliment. It would be undeserved as a compliment and inaccurate as a description. Gujrat had, no doubt, her individuality in art She still has her individualty. But it is not adequate realised in art. The Gujarat Kala Pravartak Mandal, Ahmedabad, has decided to hold an "Arts Exhibition" some months hence. The aims and scope of the exhibition are not yet known or formulated. If the Mandal intends to develop, as it should, the faculty for individual expression the exhibition would be in the beginning, an excellent means. But the Mandal must see to it that it does not degenerate into a battleground for "schools". We have more than our share of the castes. Let us not import the silly distinctions of "schools" from the West. Art has no caste It has individuality. It has the inspiration from locality but not provincial jealousies, so easily aroused by ill-considered championship of "schools."

The Anjuman-e-Tarraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, Deccan, announce that the translation of the 1st volume of Professor Browne's Literary History of Persia will shortly be ready for the press. Other volumes of the History have also been translated and will be published in due course. The Anjuman is also preparing an English-Urdu Dictionary which will be a standard work of its own kind. About thirty scholars are engaged on it. The annual subscription of "Urdu" has been reduced from Rs. 9-12-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 only.

CAUSE LIST.

(Thursday, December 20.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1258-19—Merwanji K and Co, Sirdar Narayenrao Bolia, J A Grant and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

3959-21—Rustomji and G, Mohanlal Lalubhai Dharmsy Jetha and Co, Raghunaya and Co.

4285-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosha Kabushiki Ltd v Harichand and Co, Judah and S.

3348-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Kanaiyalal Purnamal and others, Vachha and Co.

4458-21—N C Dalal and Co Ramdas Devji Jamnadas Ranchoddas and another—Malvi M R and Co.

4449-21—Payne and Co Sha Jiwabhai Sakalchand Maganlal Lalchand—Amarchand and M.

4109-21—Crawford B and Co Comptoir National Escompte de Parisa Co, Harnandrai Fulchand and Co—Malvi M R and Co.

1276-21—Madhowji and Co Krishna Mulchand Kahur S A Dias N C Dalal and Co.

4176-21—Ardeshir H D and Co Jehangir Cursetji Ghadiali Jamshed Boman Irani and another—Dubash and Co.

3137-21—N C Dalal and Co Liladhar Deoji Popatlal Amarchand—Kanga and Co.

4094-21—Ardeshir H J and Co Ramchandra Kenalram Dodia Deokaran Kayana—Madhowji and Co.

3041-21—Hiralal J and Co, K F Shroff and Co, Ishadas Jamnadas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4072-21—Andrade and C Augustus Mathias Pinto Nagenal Narandas Modi—Mulji J and Co.

S C Ct 2058/21 & 7-21—Mulla and M Liladhar Vallabhdas—Hakimji Amiji—Unwalla P and P.

4023-21—Pathare and Co Mohanlal Ugerchand Soorchand Karsaldas and others—Jamsedji R and D.

4133-21—Dikshit M and Co Bhamanishakar Rattanji Nesserwanji Nowroji Englneer Mulla and M.

4149-21—[illegible] K and Co Surajmal Badrinarayen Badridas Harmandas—Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3816-23—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Dinbai widow and anr v Mrs John Leonzini widow.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Deepaji v M Dadabhoy Dhanjibhai and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2980-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dorabji v Krishnadas Shah and ors, Craigie B and C.

3276-23—Crawford B and Co, The Imperial Bank of Persia v The Motor and Allied Products Co Ltd (in liquidation) and ors, Payne and Co.

2556-23—Thakoredas and Co, Dhondu Narayen v C J Mehta and ors, Dubash and Co.

3076-22—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Lakhmichand Ramprasad and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

4241-22—Motichand and D, Dayaji Devichand Gulabchand Premraj, Rustomji and G.

211-23—Mansukhlal B M and Co The Bharat Oil Paint and Industrial Co Ltd J D Sanghavi and others—N C Dalal and Co.

2683-23—Daphtary F and D Rai Bahadur Kesrising Chandmal Savalbhai Nathubhai—Amin and D.

4402-22—Crawford B and Co, P P Trivedi and Co, The Eastern Engineering Stores Co, Amarchand and M.

3270-23—N C Dalal and Co, Narotam Ranchodji, Trivedi Ratilal Prabhashanker, N D Bhatt.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy v Mahadeo Sahano and ors.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas v Madhusudan Motilal and ors.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and ors v Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha v Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D, Ramji Motichand Shah v Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg and Mfg Co Ltd v Sandia Lalata and ors.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and ors v E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.

4188-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas v Govindji Gopalji.

4189-23—Purnanand C and J, Wamanrao Amadrao Joshi v The Venus Electric Co and ors, Patell and E.

4190-23—Payne and Co, Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa and anr v Merwan Boman Irani and ors, Lala and Co.

4191-23—Jehangir and S, Pirojshaw Ruttonji Dubash and ors v Pochaji H B Jeejibhoy, Kharas and Co.

4192-23—Daphtary F and D, Seth Mafatlal Gopaldas v Manilal Mohanlal Parekh, Amin and D.

4203-23—Ferreira and V, A V Perreira v J L M D'Souza and ors.

4250-23—Amarchand and M, Hatimbhai Gulam Husein and anr v Esufali Gulam Husein and anr.

4251-23—Pathare and Co, Bhalchandra Ramchandra Acharya and another v Shankerrao Mahadeo Khale, Thathe and Co.

4264-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassam v Irani Rashid Khodabux.

4295-23—Mirza and M, Mahomed Jusab Haji Abdul Satar v Syed Muzafare.

A branch of the Imperial Bank of India has been established at Yeotmal.—(A. P.)

A Wireless message from S. S. "Mantua" states that Mr. Ezaz Chowdhry, Delegate to the International Labour Conference was seriously ill of bladder complaint, after Port Said and he is improving.

The "Evening Standard" announces the forthcoming marriage between Countess Carnarvon and Lieut.-Colonel Ian Onslow Dennistoun, late of the Grenadier Guards —Reuter.

MYSORE REFORMS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT.

(BY S. S. SETLUR)

The die has been cast. Mysore has once for all ceased to be a Hindu Raj. It has deliberately cast off the Indian constitution which its rule of impersonal *"Dharma"* and adopted instead the European model of a "rigid constitution." Two regulations XVIII and XIX of 1923 have been put on the Statute Book of Mysore by a Royal Proclamation.

A study of the law now promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja and his Government disclosed two distinct principles—one, of most absolute absolutism, the other, of considerable democratism. The National press of British India has given its verdict that the "Reform" does not go far enough in Mysore but is certainly a great advance on what was there before. The Dewan, in his introductory speech, told us that, in framing the Constitution, he had adopted the golden mean between the mediaevalists who abhor any change in any respect and the over-zealous go-aheads, who would forthwith have the whole loaf of Self-Government or none at all. Both are right from their respective stand points.

There is one other stand-point—that of a student of history and Constitutional Law. It may not be altogether useless to draw attention to this aspect.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMS.

This question was first raised during the old regime. A definite announcement was made last year. How and why that announcement had to be put off and taken last on that occasion is an open secret. Those that know the currents and cross-currents of prejudice and intrigue that every good measure has to encounter in an Indian State no less than in British India will realize the driving force required to get this measure through.

A strong Committee was appointed to work out the details. We see the results in the various concessions that have been made for strengthening the position of non-officials in the administrative machinery of the State. This measure proves once more, that just as good Government cannot be a substitute for Self-Government, any kind of Government by one's own people is always superior to the most efficient government by the best of aliens. As I have had often to remark, the brown Bureaucrat is not—so far as exercise of power is concerned—a whit different from the white Bureaucrat. If anything, he is worse in exercising power. But, yet, when matters involving our vital interests come up for discussion and decision, blood proves thicker than water, and the stiff Bureaucrat is found to be, after all, flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone.

The Committee appointed to work out the details of the scheme was composed mostly of men of outstanding ability, and the report made by the Committee was again minutely examined by the Dewan and the Maharaja and their respective advisers. This Constitution is, in its final shape, a product of the collective wisdom of what I may call *Shanmukha*.—Six brains—of the Palace and the Secretariat.

Unlike British India, Mysore is ruled by a Hindu Monarch who is a feudatory of a Western Paramount Power. Therefore two questions naturally arise. What is the nature of Hindu Sovereignty under Hindu law? Is a Hindu king a constitutional ruler or an irresponsible despot? Secondly, Mysore was ruled by the same laws as in British India for 50 years before Rendition. It follows, therefore, that the Mysore Goernment was not then a despotic but a constitutional Government. Did it lose its constitutional character after Rendition and revert to despotism? We shall take the second first.

RENDITION AND AFTER.

At the time of Rendition of Mysore, England was represented by one of our noblest sons that ever came to India. It is no wonder then that, in framing the constitution of the Mysore State, he expressly declared that a people who had enjoyed the benefit of the British constitution for 50 years should not be handed over to what he regarded as Oriental Absolutism of a Hindu king and introduced into "The instrument of Rendition," a provision which limited the power of the Mysore Government to change the Anglo-Indian laws which were theretofore in force in the State.

Before framing a Constitution one would have expected, the Committee to consider the legal effect of this Instrument in the light of the preceding treaties and other documents published in Aitchison's Treaties. There is not a word about this either in the Committee's report or in any part of the lengthy proceedings of His Highness and the Government.

I do not blame them for it; because, living as most Mysoreans do under the paternal care of a Maharaja, whose solicitude for the welfare of his subjects is unique and being spoon-fed a little too much, they have no incentive to bother themselves about such matters. If a handful of them make a noise, their's is a feeble echo of the din of the political war that is raging in British India, exactly as the laws and measures enacted by their Government are Mysore editions of corresponding British Indian products. Hence the non-official leaders of Mysore do not suspect that in 1881 Mysore got something like a Constitution from the Paramount Power.

REACTIONARY POLICY.

If they had, the arbitrary action taken by Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer's Government in suppressing the plucky, though erring, *Deshabhimani* by an excutive order would certainly have been challenged in a court of law. I do not pretend that such an attempt would have succeeded. But I am sure it would have brought home to many of us that the Mysore Government was not an Oriental despotism either *de facto* or *de jure* as in Hyderabad but a Government with a well defined though imperfect Constitution. In other words we would have realised that it was "A political society organized through and by law; that is to say, one in which Law has established permanent institutions with recognized functions and definite rights." There is judicial authority for saying that wherever the British flag flies there the seven "Articles" of the British Constitution viz. the right to personal freedom, the right to freedom of discussion, the right of public meeting and so on are always in full force. Hence, when at the time of passing the Press Regulation Mr. Ananda Rao as Councillor claimed for the Maharaja absolute power of an irresponsible Monarch, I had my own doubts. It seemed to me that when the British Laws continued to be in force even after Rendition, the constitutional rights above mentioned of a British subject were also left intact.

Those rights are incompatible with irresponsible monarchy. Hence when I was prevented by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar from presiding over a School function, I wanted to bring this question for discussion before the judiciary by filing a suit against him. I issued a notice but soon after there was a change in the Government. The new Dewan repudiated expressly the reactionary policy which was responsible for the preposterous order of the Kolar District Magistrate and as in honour bound, I did not proceed further with my notice there being nothing personal in it on either side.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF SUBJECTS.

Again, a similar opportunity to raise the question of the Constitutional rights of His Highness's subjects arose when the present District Magistrate of Bangalore went out of his way to serve on me his order under the Criminal Procedure Code. By some accident nothing was done. Hence, this interesting and, to every Mysorean, very important question of his Constitutional rights in his Home remained unnoticed altogether.

As to the Constitutional position of a Hindu Sovereign, the subject has not found serious consideration by scholars because of the general acceptance as gospel truth of the assumption of European savants that a Hindu king being an oriental ruler must necessarily be a despot. Doctor Seal was, therefore, led to start his report with the assumption that the creation of the Representative Assembly, Economic Conference and the Legislative Council were the beginning of "the Constitutional developments" in Mysore and declared that the Sovereignty of the State was "the one original organ as regards all functions—Legislative, Judicial and Executive."

On a question of Ancient history when one has to differ from such a great scholar as the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, one cannot but be diffident. But yet with greatest deference to his views, I must say that a Hindu king never was and never is an Absolute Monarch. That idea is one of the illusions produced in us by the super-imposition of alien ideas of Europe of the 18th and early 19th Century on our own without any attempt at healthy assimilation. Reflection and dispassionate analysis of our own ideas will in my opinion prove to the hilt that, in regarding a Hindu King as a despot, we are still under the spell of the "Rational school" of Locke and Hume and Bentham and Mill and Austin, most of whose doctrines and generalizations have been discarded or considerably revised by later European scholars.

The idea of Sovereignty expounded by Austin has been shown conclusively to be too narrow and one-sided by jurists of the Historical school.

Sir Henry Maine, writing under the influence of the old school, wrote that "Civilization is nothing more than a name for the old order of the Aryan World dissolved but perpetually reconstituting itself under a vast variety of solvent influences, of which infinitely the most powerful, have been those which have slowly and, in some parts of the world, much less perfectly than in others, substituted several property for collective ownership."

We now know that European thought looks upon extreme Individualism of their predecessors as a fetish and has recognized the importance of Collectivism to a stable Civilization. Those of us in India who received our schooling, when Benthamism was reigning supreme in England, find it difficult to shed the limitations placed on our mental vision by that school. European scholars, who were under the same spell, were the pioneers of Oriental study in Europe. Therefore, their hasty judgments on Indian Institutions, based on ideas formed through their Benthamite blinkers, are accepted by us as gospel truths.

Take, for instance, the fundamental assumption of all Europeans that we are half-civilized, because we still hug on to joint family and village communities, do not recognize primogeniture and freedom of contract and so on and so forth. We now know that judged exclusively on the light of the 20th century thought of Europe, they are radically wrong. It is now being gradually recognised that all the difficulties we are labouring under are due to over-civilization and not half-civilization. We long ago discarded Provincialism and its concomitant Nationalism and reached Internationalism and rose thence on to Humanism, and from there again to Universalism. Europeans who are struggling yet to get to Internationalism which is only a second note in the gaunt of civilization naturally find it impossible to realize that a Nation of three hundred and twenty millions which could voluntarily put its neck under the political yoke of a handful of foreign islanders and be content to put up with all the kicks and pricks and tail-twistings they choose to administer and fatten self-complacently on the chaff they may be pleased to give after appropriating for themselves all the solid grain grown by its own labour done from early morn to dewy eve, could be anything but half-civilized. Even such a great philosopher as Herbert Spencer in arranging his materials for his Synthetic Philosophy could only find for Indians a place among negroes, bushmen and other "Native barbarians of the world".

But that does not excuse our failure to realize, after 150 years of schooling under European investigators, that our Institutions are not so backward, archaic and old worldish as they imagine but much more advanced than theirs.

"POSITIVE LAW" OF AUSTIN

In no field is this self-realization so very necessary as in the domain of "Law". It is not that, before the advent of the British, we were ignorant of the "Positive Law" of Austin. We had realized long before that in a perfectly organized society there must be *no necessity* for such Law and that if you take care of the morals of the people, Positive Law and everything else will take care of themselves. That is the basic principle of all our Institutions, Social, Economical and Political. Hence, although the importance of Positive Law was fully recognized, the necessity for elaborating it was avoided by the perfection of the social machinery designed to lead the whole mass of the people to a moral perfection undreamt of by any other nation. This can be proved to the hilt. But this is not the place to do it.

It is enough for our present purpose to observe that, just as, in England, the Positive Law contained in Magna Charta and other laws was made supreme and a part of the Constitution so here in India Moral Law was made supreme and Positive Law subservient to it. Hence, India was as much under the reign of law as England. "Evolution" is the test of law what we are obliged to call "Moral Law", in order to express ourselves in the English language, was enforced strictly by suitable sanctions provided in Hindu Law. Hence from the king to the lowest peasant Hindus were governed by definite and well defined laws. We know from the investigations of European Savants that Indian Aryans had as perfectly organized republics as their younger brethren of Greece side by side with Monarchies. In that country and the rest of Europe owing to the materialistic turn taken by their civilization, the Monarch developed into a Despot; whereas in India the Grandson of the greatest Despot of the fourth century before Christ acting under the influence of the *Upanishads* and the spiritual predominance established in the country, became a monk and substituted once for all the rule of *Dharma* for the despotism inherited by him from his great ancestor. It should be remembered that he made the supremacy of Moral Law a part of the positive Law of India. The Emperor of India, which was then in extent not smaller than the India of to-day, declared that "The only true conquest was conquest by *Dharma*." He did not stop with this declaration. He wanted to get his subjects to realize it in their coduct. Therefore he appointed "functionaries in charge of districts and provinces to instruct the people and superintend the propagation of the *Dharma*." And if the tree is to be judged by the fruit, we can confidently say he succeeded too. The effect of the order established by him lasted to the end of the last century. Many of us who are old enough know this first hand.

In consequence of this fact the Hindu kings always acted on the principle that they were servants and not masters of their people. That this was the great ideal of our kings is put beyond doubt by our national epic *Ramayan* which enshrines in immortal verse the Hindu conception of an ideal king for all times and all peoples. Dushyanta's proclamation in the V Act of Kalidasa's Sakunthala may also be noted. Hence in the struggle for existence between Republics and Monarchies, as the time rolled on, the latter supplanted the former. All the republics disappeared. Thus it will be seen that there is an inseparable connection between Hindu Kingship and Indian *Dharma*. It is this connection that gave such long life to our Monarchies. When once a Hindu king discards the Dharma, he becomes under Hindu law a despot falling under the category (b) of the Classification given by Doctor James Bryce at P. 98 of his essay on "Sovereignty", and forfeits his *prima-facie* claim on his subjects to obedience. It will be the duty of the subject "to resist the *De jure* Sovereign by Constitutional means so far as they will go and only in the last resort by force," or better still by non-violent non-co-operation the Mahatmajee's weapon of the weak and the down-trodden. When once the *Dharma* is discarded, human nature being the same all the world over, there is sure to arise a conflict of interests between him and his subjects. When such an occasion arises, is it wrong to infer that what has happened in the European States would necessarily happen here! Class-war, Syndicalism, Communism, Socialism, Anarchism, Bolshevism, and other Isms would follow as night follows the day.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF HINDU SOVEREIGNTY.

The Constitutionality of Hindu Sovereignty does not merely rest on such general grounds.

The ceremonial prescribed for the Installation of a Hindu Maharaja by Hindu Law conclusively proves this position.

In the *Mahabhisheka* that then takes place, the *Purohit* administers an oath to the King which the latter is bound to repeat. The king swears that he would rule according to the will of the people. Similar oath is I believe a part of the same ceremonial in England. Hindu works always speak of the King as one who serves the Nation in consideration of his receiving a sixth part of the income of his subjects.

With such facts before us, can it be said that a Hindu Maharaja is not a Constitutional Sovereign answerable to his people for his acts? Then again decentralization was the basic principle of the Indian Constitution. Local self-Government was perfect and very little was left to be done by the Central Government. Therefore the King was under Hindu Law only a War Minister and Field Marshal of the National army and the head of the police. He had no legislative power.

Can we then describe such a Sovereignty in the terms applicable to a Sultan or a European Despot not answerable to any being here or hereafter and proceed to build up a Constitution on that basis? By so doing, shall we not be inviting trouble in the future? Can we expect that what happened elsewhere will not happen here? If we do is that not a delusion?

Was it wise or statesmanlike to enact section 6 of Regulation XIX of 1923? It runs as follows. "Nothing contained in this Regulation shall affect or be deemed to have affected the prerogative right of His Highness the Maharaja to make and pass Regulations independently of the Council, which right is hereby declared to be and to have been always possessed and retained by His Highness".

If there is anything in what I have ventured to say, then it follows that the declaration in the last clause, so far as it relates to the past, must be untenable. Past is after all dead. We may let it alone. What about the future! In judging it we shall take as our guide the greatest political philosopher of England. He says that "Nature must be our guide; for it is by following or imitating the natural processes whereby the people now free obtained their freedom that the peoples hitherto unfree can hope to advance most steadily." He further tells us that "History is the record of these processes." Let us then turn to English History with which alone we are most familiar.

Even if we go as far back as the 15th Century, we do not find a parallel to this absolutism. As in India so in England Legislative power never rested with the King alone but with King in Council. In practice the Council might have been obsequious and of no use but at least the form was there. Section 16 discards even that form.

To find a section nearest to this we must go to Act 31 Henry VIII (1539) Ch. 8. It says:—"The King for the time being, *with the advice of his Council or the able part of them*, may set forth proclamations under such penalties and pains as to him and them shall seem necessary, which shall be observed as though they were made by Act of Parliament, but *this shall not be prejudicial to any person's inheritance, offices, liberties, goods, chattels, or life*, and whosoever shall willingly offend any article contained in the said proclamations shall pay such forfeitures, or be so long imprisoned, as shall be expressed in the said proclamations; and if any offending will depart the realm, to the intent he will not answer his said offence, he shall be adjudged a traitor." A well-known authority on Constitutional law who cites this section remarks that "This enactment marks the highest point of legal authority ever reached by the Crown."

It will be observed that our section overtops this "highest point," because the important exception contained in the clause which I have italicized is not there. Secondly even this section contemplates the necessity of the consent to the ordinance, if not of the whole council, at least of the majority. No such limitation is found in our Section 16.

When this section is examined in the light of Hindu law and the Marquis of Ripon's assurance given to the people of Mysore at the time of Rendition, is it not doubly *ultra vires*!

Let that alone. To quote again the same political thinker, "Though lions stand in the path which leads the backward peoples towards democracy, the movement has begun and dread of the lions will hardly arrest it."

That being so, knowing as we do the course history took elsewhere owing to the prerogative claimed by the successors of Henry the VIII and remembering the cordial, nay, affectionate relations that have always existed between the Royal Family of Mysore and their subjects under the present order of things was it in the interests of either that this section was worded in the way it has been! That is a question which a loyal subject of His Highness can put but not answer. The advisers who inserted it in the Regulation alone can answer it. Probably they have already done it. Otherwise the section would not have seen the light of day. We must therefore wait for the answer, time might give. However, I shall only say that I am one of those Karnataka Dreamers who cherish the vision of a federated India on linguistic basis with united Karnataka as an important member of the same and owing allegiance to the only Karnatak Royal family of Mysore. My concern is to lodge my humble protest against anything being done either by the Maharaja or any other member of the Royal family which would or might lead to a conflict between the family and the people of Mysore or the rest of Karnataka. Will not the claim put forward by this section for absolute power unheard of in any modern civilized country lead to such a conflict in the future! If it does, will not the consequences here be the same as in England or worse still as in France! It has been said that "Changes which it would have needed a century to effect may now come in three or four decades." Among modern conditions and under the stimulus of ideas proceeding from the more advanced peoples, intellectual development proceeds faster now than ever before."

I have felt it my duty to put before the authorities that be, my fears in this respect. I leave it there and proceed to examine some other aspects of the provisions of the Regulation.

PRIMARY RIGHTS OF SUBJECTS.

All writers on politics are agreed that "the right to security of life and property and be relieved from harsh exactions are primary rights of the subject and the first stage towards freedom was marked by the concession of these rights. The next is to provide means for their defence against any return of oppression." To secure this end, the seven "articles" already referred to have been made a part of the British Constitution, viz the right to personal freedom etc., and they are secured by the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights. In my view, Mysore subjects had this secured during the British Commission days and the Instrument of Rendition did not make any change in this respect. What about these rights hereafter! There is not a word about them in either regulation or in any proceeding relating thereto.

This is a question of more vital importance to every subject of His Highness than any other. The wording of section 16 seems to me to put back the Mysore subject to the level of a Hyderabad subject or of Afghanistan. I sincerely hope that I am wrong but at present I do not see my way out of that conclusion. Here again I must stop.

I have at the outset, remarked that apart from this Section 16 Mysore Reforms are certainly in advance of the Montford scheme.

Reservation of extraordinary powers to the Executive Government is common to both. But knowing as we do the condition of public life in the Province, no man with a sense of responsibility can grumble at it. Moreover, they need not cause the same alarm here as in British India, because the administration is not in alien hands but in our own. As the Kanarese proverb says:—As long as the server is our own man why worry ourselves over the place allotted to us at the dinner table.

Those that are inclined to differ from me on this point would do well to direct their attention to what is going on in the Bangalore city. On the former occasion Sir Kantharaja Ura's Government had to obtain the sanction of His Highness by wire from Cashmire to suspend the franchise and appoint an official President. Mr. Banerji's Government withdrew the ban and a tried Councillor and formerly elected President was duly elected by an over-whelming majority of votes. Yet a litigation has been started at the instance of the same leader who was chiefly responsible for the happenings of three years ago.

In the villages social anarchy reigns supreme. Every village is torn by dissensions and factions, and self-aggrandizement and bullying have made the lot of the poor and the weak most unenviable.

Under these conditions our public spirited countrymen who took such leading part in securing this reform should not fritter away their energies on any unnecessary agitation of the kind which their counter-parts in British India are obliged to carry on owing to different conditions that exist there, but concentrate them on working up the generous concession announced in para 8 of His Highness's gracious Proclamation by which "largest possible measure of responsibility and autonomy" has been promised to local governing bodies.

Here is an opportunity given to the people to help themselves. We know most of them are incapable of realizing the importance of this privilege. Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao who has already done so much to rouse the public spirit of his fellow subjects should make it his chief and even only duty to bring back into existence our old village republics. If he succeeds in doing this even in one village he will rank as the greatest benefactor of his fellow subjects. What is wanted now is not the tinkering of administrative machinery at the top but the strengthening of the instinct of village government which is not yet altogether dead in our village folk. In the time of Sir M. Visweswarayya a beginning was made in this direction. The amount of work then done by the villagers for improving the sanitation and communication in their villages is astonishing. But unfortunately, in Mysore, each succeeding officer make it a point of honour to discard the measures on which his predecessors laid most stress. So with that Diwan went that system and the villager has again settled down to every day business of fomenting and engaging in quarrels, oppressing the weak and bribing the strong. It is for the public men of Mysore to tackle with this canker. Their gracious King has done all he could to put them on the way.

When once these village organisations are worked up to their ancient standard the problem of self-government solves itself automatically. Step by step, the over-centralization of power at the head quarters will be replaced by gradual steady decentralization. There is no reason why we should put our hard earnings in the hands of some one else and ply him with petitions to provide us with the means by helping ourselves. Why put our neck into a string held by another and shriek plaintively, if he happens to tighten it! Does not wisdom lie in avoiding the necessity for giving him such power over us! If the local bodies look after their own roads, wells and tanks and avenue trees and groves, the happiness of the ryot is assured. There will be no necessity for him to hang on officials, much less to bribe them. I am sure the Maharaja would be only too glad if such a consummation really takes place. What is Mahatma Gandhi's teaching but this? Educate the ryot back to his old *Dharma* and with it comes the spirit of sacrifice needed for the successful working of Representative Institutions. With the return of that spirit, everything else comes as dawn follows night.

Hence if Mysore should hold her head erect among her sister States and set an example to them, as she has now been doing, public spirited Mysoreans should bend themselves to do this educative work. Where are such men? Echo answers—where.?

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

TO BE OPENED ON 23RD APRIL.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Reuter understands that the date of opening the Empire Exhibition is fixed for 23rd April, St. George's Day.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the presidency of the fellowship formed in connection with the Empire Exhibition with a view to recruiting enthusiasts throughout the Empire to assist Empire trade and industry by the institution of prizes designed to further Imperial education and also scholarships of a thousand pounds each for the settlement of young Britons overseas and the education of young men from the Dominions in Britain. Mr. Baldwin has sent a message wishing the fellowship success.—Reuter.

RULE AGAINST A NON-CO-OPERATING PLEADER.

DISCHARGED AT CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

At the High Court to-day Chief Justice Richardson disposed of a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Dacca in the rule issued on Priya Nath Gupta, pleader of Marikganj, to show cause why he should not be suspended. It was alleged that he joined the Non-cooperation movement, became the president of the local arbitration assembly and issued a threatening notice against a chowkidar in connection with a claim filed before the arbitration Assembly. The chowkidar lodged a complaint before the Magistrate, who convicted the pleader of intimidation and fined him Rs. 200. After that the present rule was issued on reference by the Sessions Judge. The pleader appeared before their Lordships and expressed regret for the course, which he had adopted. The Chief Justice discharged the rule as it was the first case of its kind brought to his notice, as the pleader paid the fine and as he was repentant. His Lordship observed that this decision would not be a precedent in the trial of future similar cases.

BOMBAY NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CHAIR OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY CREATED.

The Directors of the Bombay National Medical College, following the example set by Europe and America, have created a special chair of Medical Psychology, first of its kind in India, and have appointed Dr. D. P. Thakore, the well-known psychologist of Bombay to it.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

The eighteenth All India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Conference was held this evening in the Premabhai Hall under the presidentship of Colonel A. Hooton, Officiating Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

After telegrams regretting inability to attend the Conference were read from His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondai etc., the president said that he had the greatest sympathy with their aspirations and would do his utmost to improve their position.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL TO COCANADA.

Arrangement has been made with the G. I. P. Railway authorities to attach a Special Through Second Class Bogie (for Cocanada *via* Secunderabad) to the Madras Mail, leaving Victoria Terminus on Friday, the 21st December, 1923, at 10-45 p.m. Maulana Mahomed Ali, President-elect of the Congress, and Maulana Shaukat Ali, President-elect of the Khilafat Conference, and other prominent members will be travelling by the said train. A few berths (second class only) are still available and those who are desirous of securing the berths are requested to see at once Mr. Osman Sobani, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

VAKILS TO PRACTISE ON ORIGINAL SIDE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

At the Bar Committee Enquiry to-day, Col. Leslie and Mr. H.N. Dutt, representatives of the Incorporated Law Society of Calcutta supported the proposal to admit vakils of standing to practice on the Original Side of High Court. They were in favour of maintaining the dual system of barrister and attorney on the Original Side of the High Court. In their opinion, litigation in High Court was not very costly.

Mr. Panckridge, Barrister, did not like the idea of admitting vakils as advocates.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

It is understood that Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillay, the present Secretary, Madras Legislative Council, will be the next president of the Legislative Council in succession to Sir P. Rajagopalachari.

THE PUNJAB MINISTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

It is officially announced that Hon. Miam Fazli Hussain and Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lall Chand have been appointed to Ministerial portfolios in the Government of Punjab.

Mian Fazli Hussain who was returned unopposed in recent elections was Minister of Education in the last Council, and was also carrying on duties of Minister of agriculture after the resignation of Lala Harkishen Lall.

Chandhri Lall Chand headed poll in the elections from the North West Rohtak non-Mahomedan constituency, defeating a Swarajist candidate with a majority of nearly 600 votes. He was lately a member of Council of State.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal ex-
1 box of Pills	1-8	penses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of Pills Rs. 7; Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

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This medicine is an infallible remedy for impotency, involuntary discharges and sexual debility resulting from excess in sexual intercourse. It completely cures the defects caused by masturbation and other akin habits. It is also specific for the after effects of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

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ear Sheikh Sahib,

Kindly send me your medicine at your earliest convenience and oblige. I used your medicine once and am got rid of my complaints.

KORA RAM, SHOPKEEPER,
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My Dear Sheikh Sahib.

I used your medicine and praise it.

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MADRAS LETTER.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

FLYING OF BLACK FLAGS.

DEMORALISATION IN MINISTERIAL RANKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

It was the most artificial welcome that awaited His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Reading, on his arrival here, despite the Corporation address that was got up for the occasion to give some shade of a 'popular' welcome to the whole show. The local welcome experts, according to glowing accounts in the Anglo-Indian papers, employed every ingenuity in the matter of window-dressing. All this might have deceived the distinguished but unwelcome, visitor to this province and made the Viceroy believe that he had a hearty reception, but the public could not be deceived. Madras officialdom, no doubt, organised a fine reception, and the procession from the Railway station to Government House, with its pageantry and vulgar show of military strength, was striking in its own way. The route of the procession carefully avoided the main business thoroughfares of the city, which would have presented to the Viceroy, had he but imagination to see, proof of the keen resentment of the people against a regime that deprived the people of every liberty they enjoyed and condemned their greatest leader to imprisonment for six years. Without a single exception, all shops in Indian business centres in the City observed peaceful *hartal* on the day of His Excellency's arrival. There was no public institution, which was not dominated by officials, which presented a welcome address to him. Even the South Indian Liberal Federation, where the Ministerialists have an effective voice, did not welcome him, although on similar previous occasions the Federation had presented loyal addresses. As to the character of the welcome extended to His Excellency the Viceroy by the S. I. A. A., the "Swarajya" has proved up to the hilt that the whole affair was a farce.

POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

The A. P. I. has been at pains to report the 'public' welcome to the Viceroy wherever he went during his tour in this province. But truth will out sooner or later. The Trichinopoly Congress Committee had issued leaflets asking the people not to participate in the official welcome organised by the bureaucracy, and did everything to make the people understand what a sham welcome the officials were arranging for the Viceroy. They put up a black flag in addition to the two national flags that were flying as usual on the Congress Office. But on the day of the Viceroy's arrival in Trichinopoly, the police trespassed into the Congress office and pulled down *all* the flags, even including the national flags that had been left undisturbed hitherto. A similar act of police high-handedness was witnessed in this city itself during the Viceroy's stay. Mr. Singaravelu Chettiar had put up a black flag on his house. The City Police entered his house without permission, and seized the flag. Mr. Chettiar, however, was not the man to yield easily and take things lying down. Immediately he put up another black flag, which was also seized by the police. Flag after flag was seized, but Mr. Chettiar held to his guns. The next day the police surrendered the flags seized by them, and there was an end to all molestation. The black flags flew over the house of Mr. Chettiar, until the Viceroy left the city.

At the Madras Legislative Council meeting last Monday, immediately after giving a ruling that the motion of Mr. Sami Venkatachelam Chetty in respect of the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill was out of order, the President, Sir P. Rajagopalachariar conveyed to the Council a message from His Excellency the Governor to the effect that under section 81 (A) of the Government of India Act he had decided to return the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill to the Council for consideration with reference to certain portions of the Bill, notice of which would be duly given to the Hon'ble Members. The announcement was greeted with loud cheers from the Opposition, particularly from the Swarajist and Mahomedan blocks. The Mount Road Anglo-Indian oracle with its usual authoritative fashion, stated in its previous day's issue that the Chief Minister had advised His Excellency the Governor to adopt that particular course of action when the Council met on Monday. At question time on Tuesday Mr. Satyamurthi asked:

Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether his attention has been drawn to a leading article in the issue of the "Madras Mail" of Saturday the 8th December 1923, wherein it was stated that H. E. the Governor was sending back to the Council the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill for reconsideration on the Hon. the Chief Minister's advise and whether the statement is correct?

The Chief Minister.—The Bill has been referred back to the House in consequence of and with my approval.

Mr. Satyamurthi.—When was the Hon. the Chief Minister first consulted by H. E. the Governor with regard to the gracious message sent to the Council yesterday? Did the Chief Minister know the intention of the Government at the time when the Minister replied to the 'no-confidence' motion in this House? Does he, in view of the message, still consider it consistent with the dignity of his office and the dignity of the Council to continue in office?

Mr. C. R. Reddy (intervening).—We would like to know on what date the Chief Minister was consulted and he gave advise or expressed his approval. That is very important. He owes it to this House that he should give a reply on that. That is my submission.

The Chief Minister.—I do not think it is necessary for me to answer this question.

Mr. C. R. Reddy.—There are other questions which have to be answered: whether it was not a fact respecting this Bill that the Government of India sent a dispatch and the Government of Madras also sent a reply that this Bill either in part or in whole would be referred back to the reconsideration of this House?

The awkward situation in which the Chief Minister was placed, could only be retrieved by the President coming to the rescue of the Minister by stating that these questions did not arise from Mr. Satyamurthi's original question. The Chief Minister was regularly heckled alternately by Messrs. Satyamurthi and Reddy.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE CITY.

The Madras City Congress Council met on Wednesday evening at the Mahajana Sabha Hall, under the presidency of Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, and passed a resolution requesting the All-India Congress Committee to constitute the City of Madras into a separate province, for purposes of Congress work being carried on with more freedom and efficiency. At present there are two Congress Councils, one Andhra and the other Tamil. Except for sporadic attempts to organise and carry on Congress work on occasions like that of boycott of "welcome to the Viceroy," no serious attempt is made to educate the people in respect of the Constructive programme of the Congress. The suggestion to separate the City from both the Andhra and Tamil Provincial Congress Committees' control, raising it to the dignity of a Provincial Congress Committee, as in the case of Bombay, might put fresh life into Congress activity, in the city. The Madras Congress Council's demand is a fair one and must be conceded by all.

CONFUSION IN THE RANKS OF THE MINISTERIALIST PARTY.

Strange and inexplicable are the ways of the Ministerialist Party in the local Council. It is no longer a disciplined party, as it once claimed in the past. The members of that party are a heterogeneous lot, who refuse to follow the lead of either their titular leader, Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty, or the Ministers as the occasion may demand. Thus the Party is hopelessly demoralised. When Sir Chettiar repeated his ante-diluvian sentiments regarding the treatment of political prisoners on the floor of the House, in answer to Mr. Satyamurthi's charge against the veteran non-Brahmin leader, during the debate on the 'no-confidence motion, the rank and file of the Ministerialist Party, including the Ministers, disclaimed any responsibility and stated that Sir Chetty's opinion on the subject did not represent anything more than his personal opinion. Yet, Sir Chetty clings to the so-called leadership of the Party and refuses to resign! The proceedings in the recent session of the Council reveal new surprises in regard to the discipline and unity of the 'Party in power.' The rank and file of the Ministerialist Party actually revolted against the lead of the Ministers on the Bellary resettlement issue! All the Ministers voted against the motion of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, but their followers woefully deserted them and combined with the Opposition to inflict a crushing defeat on the Government; Either the Ministers were in agreement with the Executive Council or not. If it were the former, it is manifest that they have lost entirely the confidence of the House, and of even their close followers. Under these circumstances, no Ministry pretending to be 'responsible' could continue in office.

THE SALT-TAX AND THE MINISTERS.

It might be recalled that Mr. Moir, the nominee of the Madras Government in the the last Assembly, in the course of his speech supporting the Finance Bill stated that he had behind him the support of the Government for the course he chose to adopt. A question was asked in the Council the other day asking whether the Government had instructed Mr. Moir to support the doubled salt-tax. Sir Charles Todhunter denied that any *instructions* were given but that *individual members* of Government were *away* of the fact that Mr. Moir was going to support the Finance Bill and *acquisced* in the attitude for the reason that the increased revenues of Central Government would enable it to reduce the annual contribution made by Madras. The Leader of the House was then heckled on all sides and pressed for information giving out the names of those who expressed such an opinion, and particularly as to whether the Ministers had any part in it. Sir Charles took shelter under the plea of short memory, the incident having taken place ten months ago! The Ministers concerned did not think it necessary to reply to the implication: The inference is obvious. The closing scene of the drama is interesting:.

Sir Charles Todhunter:—As I have already said I cannot speak with exactitude about the conversation that took place 10 months ago. I have no recollection that any such consultation took place.

Mr. C. R. Reddy:—May I know whether Sir Charles Todhunter will make a statement tomorrow? (Sir Charles was silent.)

Mr. Satyamurthi:—He is silent!

The President:—He is not bound to say anything by way of reply. You know what silence means. (Laughter).

GOVERNOR'S PREROGATIVE!

The Law Member raised a point of order last Tuesday when Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar moved a resolution recommending to the Government that one with district agricultural experience should be appointed as Principal of the Coimbatore Agricultural College in preference to the present gentleman who was a research scholar with no teaching experience. The reason trotted out was that it interfered with the prerogative of His Excellency, the Governor in whose hands the appointment rested! Thus it was sought by the Law Member to deprive the Ministers of the right and control of the higher appointments in their own departments! This would have reduced the Ministers to mere puppets. Fortunately, however, the President gave his ruling, after mature consideration, disallowing the objection, in as much as the appointment was made by the Governor, acting with the Ministers in charge of the transferred departments. The Council, he stated, could not be precluded from offering its advice on the subject which was primarily intended for the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government and under the Reformed Constitution, the Ministers were amenable to the control of the Council to the extent to which the Members of the Executive Council were not. In conclusion he said that he failed to see how the question of His Excellency's prerogative could come in. Further they had had a number of precedents during the last three years in which the Council had passed motions recommending to the Government of the day to take action of a particular kind in regard to the appointments in public services.

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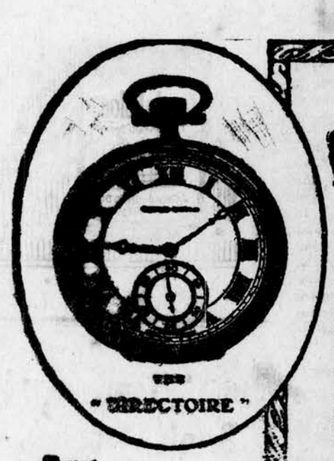

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